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SUZUKI REVEALS CORRESPONDENCE WITH JARUZELSKI

OW260349 Tokyo KYODO in English 0311 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki revealed Tuesday he sent a letter to Polish military leader Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski on January 16 in which he expressed the hope that Poland will solve its present problems through its own hands. He also told reporters that he welcomed moves in Poland for lifting martial law, imposed more than six weeks ago.

He noted that Jaruzelski told the Polish parliament on Monday that the martial law restrictions could be partially or entirely lifted by the end of February, if there were no attempts at organizing strikes or other illegal protests. Despite the conditions, Suzuki said he regards Jaruzelski's statement as a step toward a peaceful solution of the present situation.

Suzuki said his letter, in reply to one received from the Polish leader on January 5, expressed deep apprehension over the present situation in Poland and hoped the country would achieve a solution through its own hands. He also declared that Japan will maintain economic relations already promised to Poland.

As to future economic measures to be taken in respect to Poland, Suzuki told reporters Japan will closely watch whether conditions for easing sanctions materialize by the end of February. As conditions for easing economic sanctions, Foreign Ministry sources have cited three points -- lifting of martial law, release of persons arrested for political reasons and national reconciliation through talks with the church and the Solidarity union.

MITI'S ABE VIEWS URGENCY OF TRADE ISSUE

OW260835 Tokyo KYODO in English 0815 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 26 (KYODO) -- Shintaro Abe, international trade and industry minister, said Tuesday Japan's trade disputes with the United States and European Community (EC) must be settled by an economic summit of seven industrialized democracies scheduled for June in Paris.

He told a Japan Press Club working luncheon: "The next two or three months will be crucial" for the trade issue, adding that, "We don't have much time." Abe said the government will announce decisions on Saturday to erase or remove 67 of 99 testing and inspection rules, which the U.S. and EC have labeled as "nontariff barriers" impeding imports. He also said that a government "ombudsman" will be named to handle the remaining grievances.

Abe indicated that Japan will lift curbs on some of 27 items, mainly farm products, which are subject to import quotas. "It's not good (for Japan) to put off our response to the U.S. and EC requests regarding not only nontariff barriers, but the items under import restrictions," he said. Abe added: "We need to sit on at a table by the end of March" to negotiate trade in leather goods, one of the items specifically mentioned by the Americans.

Asked about Japanese car exports, Abe, who returned from a visit to the U.S. earlier this month, said he understood the American automakers were "really in great difficulties."

But he stopped short of saying exactly at what level Japan will hold its car shipments to the U.S. in fiscal 1982 (beginning in April) -- the second year of "self-restraint" under the bilateral agreement of May last year. Abe said that the number of cars for shipment in fiscal 1982 will be determined under provisions of the agreement, while paying consideration to the prospects for car demand in the U.S. market.

25 JAN SR-71 INFILTRATION TERMED 'AGGRESSIVE'

SK251543 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1504 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] U.S. imperialist aggression forces have committed an act of espionage by infiltrating an SR-71 spy plane deep into our territorial airspace.

The U.S. aggressors are running amok to commit reconnaissance acts against the northern half of the republic, while massively building up their aggressive military power in South Korea in recent days. At around 0923 on the morning of 25 January, the U.S. aggressors committed an act of espionage by again infiltrating an SR-71, high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft deep into the airspace over Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, flying it from the airspace over the seas off Wonsan, Hamhung, and Chongjin to the airspace over the sea off Sosura, North Hamgyong Province.

Their reckless aggressive act of infiltrating without reservation a high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance aircraft deep into our country is a very dangerous military provocation which may result in an irrevocable situation. Although the U.S. aggressors continuously infiltrate spy planes deep into our airspace [chongsim], they try to cover up their reconnaissance acts by an absurd sophistry, saying that they are within the so-called international airspace.

However they may try to employ any sophistry, they cannot cover up their aggressive nature and cannot shirk their responsibilities as violators of peace. All facts clearly show that the U.S. aggressors are shameless aggressors who do not abide by basic international rules. All the Korean people are now watching with surging indignation their reckless military provocation. The U.S. aggressors should face up to reality and should immediately stop all hostile acts against our country.

TEXT OF 26 JAN KIM IL TALK ON REUNIFICATION

SK260423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2220 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 26 (KCNA) -- Comrade Kim Il, vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, published the following talk on January 26: 37 years have already passed since our nation was divided by the outside forces. As the years go by, the misfortunes of national division pile up more heavily in the hearts of our people and their desire for reunification becomes more ardent. Great obstacles still lie in the way of the reunification despite the unanimous desire of the entire fellow countrymen.

Originally the North and South of Korea had been one indivisible territorial land. To reunify the divided country is an inevitable demand of the history of the nation and an unshakeable will of the nation.

Today when the division of the country remains to prolong indefinitely, we should take into deep consideration this important national question decisive of the destinies of the 50 million fellow countrymen and the country and seek the way for reunification with sincerity.

The Workers Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have always defined the national reunification as the supreme national task and put forward all the possible proposals to carry out this task and made every effort to promote the unity of the nation and accelerate the national reunification. As is well known, we have advanced earlier the proposal for establishing a unified central government through general elections in the North and the South on a democratic basis after the withdrawal of the foreign troops, and a series of transitional steps for coming closer to the complete reunification through intermediary process, taking into consideration the conditions where the immediate holding of general elections in the North and the South was difficult due to the wide differences between the North and the South.

In particular, respected President Kim Il-song, having penetrated into the changed reality where the division was further deepening and the surrounding situation getting complicated, put forward at the historic sixth congress of the Workers Party of Korea held in 1980 an epochal national salvation proposal for reunification on founding a confederal republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the North and the South leave the two social systems as they are, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties.

This fair and reasonable proposal acceptable to anyone has called forth a great echo at home and abroad for its realistic and reasonable nature and enjoys the unanimous support of all the peoples aspiring after the country's reunification. This is quite natural.

At present, both in view of the reality of our country in which the two diametrically different social systems exist in the North and the South and in the light of the surrounding situation, the only way of solving at the earliest date our reunification question in conformity with the common interests of the nation is to found a unified state, independent, neutral and peaceful, by realizing the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. We are convinced that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is the only feasible and realistic one for reunification acceptable to the whole nation in the North and the South. It goes without saying that if anyone puts forward any other good proposal, we are ready to approach it affirmatively.

If the so-called "unification proposal" brought forward by the South Korean rulers recently stems from a sincere desire for reunification, we would not have turned away from it but attached due importance to it. But, to our regret, it cannot be considered a "proposal" worthy of any positive significance.

They have put forward what they call "proposal for general elections," whose aim is said to accomplish unification through the procedures of forming a "Consultative Council for National Unification" with representatives from the North and the South speaking for the will of people, which would draw up a constitution, of holding a national referendum on the constitution, forming the "National Assembly" through "general elections" and instituting a unified government. This is nothing but a formality of politics ignoring the actual reality of our country.

In the light of the actual complicated North-South relations, it is clear to everyone that a possible time for general elections is far off and, moreover, it is not logical to hold "general elections" according to "principles of national self-determination" and "democratic-procedure" while leaving foreign troops and maintaining military fascist system in South Korea as they are.

As for the formation of a "Consultative Council for National Unification" with those who "represent the will of people," it cannot but be regarded merely as empty talk under the present state of harsh repression where the conscientious people who speak for the demands of the popular masses are all cast into prison and their political activities banned by law in South Korea.

It is quite doubtful whether they who have come out, while turning their faces away from the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, the shortest way to the country's reunification, with the "proposal for general elections" to which we have to go a long way are desirous of bringing earlier reunification or not.

What increases such suspicion is the question of concluding an "agreement on basic relations between North and South" that has been presented by them as a "practical step" till reunification. When we say a transitional phasal step for complete reunification, it should, on all accounts, be a measure to remove the barrier between the North and the South and accelerate unity and collaboration to promote the fusion as one and the same nation.

This "agreement on basic relations between North and South," however, is aimed to build higher the barrier between North and South and freeze by law the status quo of the North-South division so as to live separated into "two countries" and "two nations" forever. This method, of course, is not their invention but a mere copy of the German method that legalized the existence as two separate states. It is designed to fix the division of our country through the agreement between the two sides of the North and the South and is a replica and continuation of the splittist June 23rd statement proclaiming "two Koreas" a policy, which was made public by their predecessor under the manipulation of the United States.

When we consider the so-called "unification proposal" of theirs against the background of the "argument for unification in the 2000's" brought forward of late by the South Korean ruling circles, it is clear to everyone whether it is truly a proposal for reunification or a splittist proposal veiled with reunification.

No one must flout the sacred reunification question of the nation. If they truly want to correctly solve the problem of reunification, they must neither quote the elementary schema of politics nor follow others' example, but proceed from the reality of our country, that is, start with removing the main obstacles to reunification existing in our country.

To this end, as a step of the first stage of reunification, the U.S. troops must be withdrawn from South Korea, democratization be carried out there and the anti-communist confrontation policy be brought to an end. This is the most fundamental question arising in achieving reunification on the basis of the publicly-approved three principles for national reunification -- independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity -- and the primary question which must be solved first without fail, whatever proposal the problem of our country's reunification may be based on.

First of all, the U.S. military occupation of South Korea, the main obstacle to the country's reunification, must be ended. As long as the U.S. troops stay in South Korea and the U.S. policy of interference continues, the country's reunification question cannot be solved according to the independent will and demand of the Korean people and our nation's desire for reunification will always be trampled underfoot by the U.S. policy of aggression.

The approach to the occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops is the approach to the reunification question and a touchstone distinguishing the stand for reunification from the stand for division. If anyone truly takes the stand for reunification, he must demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops and if one wants to put forward a correct proposal for reunification, he must, of course, advance a proposal for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops.

If the national reunification is to be achieved, the fascist rule in South Korea must be destroyed and democracy be enforced as well.

To ensure democratic rights to the popular masses, the subject of reunification is a basic guarantee for solving the reunification question in conformity with the will and interests of the people.

The people are neither able to freely discuss the reunification question nor able to widely participate in the reunification movement under the present fascist rule over South Korea. If the South Korean rulers really have the intention to solve the reunification question in accordance with the will of the people, they must give up the fascist rule and take practical measures for democratization before talking about the reunification question.

As such steps, they must repeal all the fascist laws and destroy fascist machines repressing the democratic rights in South Korea and thoroughly guarantee without any reservation the freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association and demonstration and all other democratic rights including the freedom of formation and activities of democratic political parties and organizations advocating national reunification.

For the reunification of the country, the anti-communist confrontation policy must be renounced in South Korea and great national unity be promoted as well. If any side of the North and the South oppose and try to destroy the other side, national unity cannot be achieved nor the country's reunification be realized any time. This would lead to a permanent division and to a fratricidal war. If one truly wants reunification, he should not pursue anti-communist confrontation but seek national reconciliation and unity and remove factors obstructing North-South unity.

The anti-communist laws inciting confrontation between the North and the South must be repealed, organizations opposing our republic be dissolved and the anti-communist agitation encouraging confrontation and enmity be stopped.

All these primary and essential points for national reunification must be solved by none other than the South Korean authorities. We consider that the South Korean authorities must show their sincerity to the nation in solving these unavoidable problems. We will always trust anyone who shows such attitude and, on this basis, gladly join hands with him on the road of settling the question of national reunification.

As for the present rulers of South Korea, they are under obligation to atone for the crimes they have committed against the nation, apart from the above-mentioned questions of principle. They must give up their "two Koreas" policy and apologize to the nation for their crimes in massacring fellow countrymen, release the political prisoners and give full political freedom to all people whose political activities are banned.

We are ready to meet the present South Korean rulers even tomorrow, if they show their new start by their deed by removing these obstacles blocking the way of national reunification.

In that case, the reunification consultative body to be organized may take any form -- be it a conference for promotion of national reunification or a "Consultative Council for National Unification." We will not be nervous about its name. We only hold that the authorities of the North and the South and representatives of different parties and groupings and of all strata at home and abroad should participate in it and there all reunification proposals to be raised including the proposal for the establishment of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and immediate questions for developing the North-South relations in the interests of the national reunification should be discussed.

Our stand is clear. The question wholly depends on how the present rulers of South Korea, who create basic obstacles to reunification, should act.

Together with all the compatriots who aspire after the independent and peaceful reunification of the country so earnestly, we will continue to watch the attitude of the present rulers of South Korea and patiently wait for an affirmative measure to be taken in South Korea for removing the obstacles to reunification.

NODONG SINMUN SCORES U.S. 'POLICY OF STRENGTH'

SK251039 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 25 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 25 (KCNA) -- The U.S. Defence Department recently proposed to increase the military appropriations by billions of dollars in fiscal 1983 and, earlier, the U.S. Congress carried a bill on a record defence expenditure for the new fiscal year. This comes under fire in an article of NODONG SINMUN January 23 titled "Anachronistic Policy of Strength."

The U.S. authorities, it says, are these days kicking up quite a din over the "policy of strength," crying for the "rebirth of the United States of strong military capacity" and "restoration of world leadership by strength."

The U.S. "policy of strength" is a policy of aggression and war for gratifying its dominationist desire by bringing other countries to their knees with strength, bringing the superiority in military strength in the foreground.

The article points out that the U.S. imperialists are putting spurs to the development and production of the neutron bombs, medium-range nuclear missiles and other mass destruction weapons, expanding aggressive military bases in many regions of the world, increasing the number of the U.S. troops stationed abroad and frequently staging military exercises everywhere.

The article continues: All these show that today the United States is escalating its war manoeuvres against the world peace-loving people and its "policy of strength" in seeking world supremacy is entering a very adventurous stage. The "policy of strength" to which the United States is clinging so desperately today is a product of the serious crisis it is facing.

The anti-government struggle and anti-war peace movement are growing among the American people and the internal contradictions are becoming acute in the ruling circles. And it must be noted that the United States is undergoing an economic bankruptcy and social confusion unprecedented in history, consequent upon its reactionary economic policy. It is dealt a hard blow externally, too. It is isolated from and rejected by the people everywhere in the world.

Thus, getting into hot water internally and externally, the United States is desperately resorting to the "policy of strength," largely increasing its aggressive armed forces and military bases and intensifying war exercises threatening and blackmailing other countries, seeking a way out of the tight fix in aggression and war.

Noting that the U.S. "policy of strength" contradicts the trend of the times, the article stresses that it will not bring a good result to the United States either.

NODONG SINMUN CRITICIZES U.S. SUPPORT FOR ISRAEL

SK251045 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 25 (KCNA) -- The United States exercised a veto against a just draft resolution submitted by the Arab countries recently to the United Nations Security Council calling for taking sanctions against Israel.

In this connection, NODONG SINMUN today runs a commentary titled "Vicious Act Against Arab People." The commentary says: This reveals the hypocritical nature of U.S. imperialism and clearly shows that it is an out-and-out patron and accomplice of Zionism. Noting that when the Israeli aggressors decided to annex the Golan Heights, the United States, pretending to be "indignant," babbled about the suspension of the validity of the "agreement on strategic cooperation" concluded with Israel and the like, the commentary says: this was a mere gesture to deceive world public opinion.

The commentary goes on to say: This move of U.S. imperialism is a grave criminal one barring the just cause of the Arab people and a vicious challenge to the Arab people and the peace-loving people of the world demanding the withdrawal of Israel from the Arab lands it occupied including the Golan Heights. The Korean people bitterly denounce the criminal acts of U.S. imperialism against the Arab people.

The Syrian president recently reaffirmed the determination of his people to liberate the occupied lands and the Arab countries are taking joint steps against the vicious moves of the Israeli aggressors. The Korean people express firm support and solidarity for the Syrian and other Arab people in their just cause of taking back the lost Arab lands and defending national dignity and sovereignty. The U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists must look squarely at the trend of the times and act with discretion.

NODONG SINMUN URGES RELEASE OF KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK230606 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korea 2253 GMT 22 Jan 82

[NODONG SINMUN 23 January commentary: "Kim Tae-chung Should Be Released Immediately"]

[Text] The life of democratic figure Kim Tae-chung is being constantly threatened. He is languishing in a local prison, having endured inhumane treatment for more than 2 years after being sentenced to life imprisonment. He is imprisoned in a room with a specially-constructed wall and is isolated from others. He is suffering the aftermath of barbarous torture and chronic disease in a cold room without a ventilator. He has been denied medical treatment and cannot receive things sent to him. Meetings with his family are restricted.

This shows that the Chon Tu-hwan clique has not allowed Kim Tae-chung the basic conditions generally guaranteed for prisoners. Kim Tae-chung is suffering much more cruel punishment under the Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist repression than is known. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's fascist repression against Kim Tae-chung is an outrageous violation against democracy, justice and human rights. The suppression of popular political rivals is a filthy tactic of dictators to maintain their system. Usurping power through dark plots, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is running amok to repress the patriotic people, students, democratic figures, journalists and religious figures to eliminate democratic forces and to revive and perpetuate the Yusin dictatorship.

The fascist clique randomly arrested and imprisoned its opponents by fabricating crimes. It is brutally torturing and punishing them. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal suppression of Kim Tae-chung is part of its political acts of terrorism to eliminate patriotic democratic forces at the point of guns and bayonets and to maintain the military fascist rule. This is a premeditated plot to permanently eliminate him politically and physically.

Frightened by the influence at home and abroad of Kim Tae-chung's just activities for the democratization of South Korean society and his political activities, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has used every means to eliminate him. Staging a murderous trial, the fascist clique sentenced Kim Tae-chung to death by fabricating crimes which even former dictators did not dare dream up.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique, compelled to revoke the death sentence given Kim Tae-chung because of the people's opposition and the world's denunciation, commuted his death sentence to life imprisonment. This is not something raved about by the puppet clique. This is only another way to eliminate Kim Tae-chung. The reduction from capital punishment to life imprisonment is a cruel, wicked, bloodsucker's act to politically eliminate and slowly kill him in prison.

In order to attain such objectives, the Chon Tu-hwan clique, imprisoning Kim Tae-chung in an isolated cell, is perpetrating unimaginable cruel acts against him. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, removing Kim Tae-chung to a secluded local prison, is raving about the reduction of his punishment as an act of leniency. This is merely a trick to conceal the Kim Tae-chung incident, cover up its fascist nature and mislead public opinion. The Chon Tu-hwan clique's brutal suppression of democratic figures, including Kim Tae-chung, could be perpetrated only by political gangsters and murderers who unhesitatingly kill the people and commit any political plot to stay in power.

It was revealed that Yi Chae-mun, who was arrested in the incident of the National Liberation Front fabricated late last year and was sentenced to death, was slaughtered in prison even before the execution could take place. This evokes our concern over the life of Kim Tae-chung. The Chon Tu-hwan clique, the human butcher and the fascist hangman, can commit any atrocity against Kim Tae-chung. Such bestial acts of the Chon Tu-hwan clique are being cursed and denounced by the South Korean people and overseas compatriots. They are arousing severe protests by the world's progressive people who treasure human rights and democracy.

It is foolish for the Chon Tu-hwan clique to smash democracy and maintain its fascist dictatorship through fascist suppression of democratic figures such as Kim Tae-chung. This will only lead to the downfall of the Chon Tu-hwan clique. The Chon Tu-hwan clique should heed the world's public opinion and the trend of the time and immediately stop repressing Kim Tae-chung. Kim Tae-chung should be immediately released, and the crimes imposed on him should be unconditionally canceled. The fascist Chon Tu-hwan clique should ponder the consequences of the brutal suppression of Kim Tae-chung and immediately step down from power.

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES TRAIT OF INDEPENDENCE

SK251025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 25 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN Sunday carries an article headlined "To Foster Independence Is an Important Requirement for Making Popular Masses Master of Revolution," which reads in part: With the elucidation by the *chuche* idea of the truth that independence is what keeps man alive, a most correct view of nature of man has been established and a true road has been illumined for the popular masses to fight on staunchly as the master of the revolution.

As our party clarified, independence is an attribute of man who wants to live an independent life as the master of the world and his destiny. Man is the master of everything and a most powerful being deciding everything, as he is possessed of independence. Only when the popular masses give full scope to independence can they shape their destiny by themselves, oppose all manner of exploitation and subjugation and successfully build socialism and communism. To foster independence is a fundamental guarantee for making people the master of their destiny and the master of revolution. This is why our party regards it as the key point deciding success in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work to foster independence of the popular masses and directs great efforts to it.

Independence is not a natural attribute of man, but an attribute which is formed and developed socio-historically. It is an attribute which society grants to man.

As our party expounded, independence is a demand and reflection of social practice. The social practice is an active and purposeful action of the popular masses for transforming nature and society and shaping their destiny. What is important in the social practice for fostering the independence of the working masses is labour and revolutionary struggle. Labour helps the people not only possess the consciousness of independence but also cultivate the ability to act independently. It helps promote the development of thinking and language and enrich knowledge of nature to form and develop the mental faculties of people, a guarantee for their independent activity. Therefore, if the working masses are to foster independence, they should take an active part in labour and this course is an important factor for them to be a powerful being transforming nature.

The revolutionary struggle is, in essence, a struggle for the working masses to oppose all forms of fetters and subordination and defend their independence. In the practice of the revolutionary struggle the people become conscious of their social and class position and possess the consciousness of independence, the revolutionary spirit to fight against all forms of exploitation and oppression, subjugation and fetters. It is a law-governed phenomenon that independence increases as the social system changes and develops through the historic struggle of the popular masses. When the old social system is removed in a revolutionary way to give place to the advanced socialist system, a radical turn takes place in the position and role of the working masses and independence is increased. Therefore, if a party of the working class is to realize the independence of the popular masses, it must establish an advanced socialist system and constantly consolidate and develop it.

In order to fully realize the independence of the working masses, it is necessary to finally liquidate the leftovers of the old society in all fields of social life including politics and economy, ideology and culture, while transforming the old social system. A party of the working class must carry forward the revolution to finally eliminate the leftovers of the old society and completely free the working masses from all forms of domination, subordination and social inequality. These tasks are fulfilled through the three revolutions: ideological, technical and cultural. On the basis of the original exposition that independence is a social offspring, our party is wisely leading the work of fostering the independence of the working masses.

KIM IL-SONG SENDS GREETINGS TO INDIAN PRESIDENT

SK252344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2259 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 26 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on January 25 to Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India, on the occasion of the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India.

The message reads: On the 32nd anniversary of the founding of the Republic of India I warmly congratulate your excellency, your government and people on behalf of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

The Korean people are pleased with the great successes made by the Indian people in their endeavours to build a rich and powerful India in the spirit of self-reliance and their active efforts in the international arena for peace and expansion and development of the Nonaligned Movement.

Convinced that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries will strengthen and develop with each passing day in conformity with the ideas of independence and nonalignment I take this opportunity to sincerely wish you great successes in your work.

TEXT OF CHON TU-HWAN ADDRESS ON UNIFICATION

SK222358 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 23 Jan 82 pp 4, 5

["Text" of 22 January new year policy statement by South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan at National Assembly in Seoul]

[Text] Mr speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the National Assembly: I wish to pay the highest tribute to you for your endeavors since the launching of the Fifth Republic to lay the groundwork for a new constitutional government and promote a political atmosphere befitting the new era. It is a great pleasure to expound upon basic policies for this new year before such a distinguished group, with whom I will be discussing affairs of state often throughout the year.

1981 was a year in which we extricated ourselves from political and social chaos and restored stability, thus creating a new horizon for the nation. We have toiled hard, pooled our wisdom and risen with courage to cultivate and build a democracy ensuring economic well-being, social justice and innovation in education and culture. As a result, substantive progress was achieved, including a seven-percent economic growth -- a reversal of the negative growth of 1980.

Last year, we began to prepare a solid foundation for political modernization, a major goal of the new era. Fatuous political behavior characterized by strife and confrontation, and opposition for the sake of opposition, is gradually fading away and being replaced by a judicious nurturing of the national strength through dialogue and compromise. In keeping with this new political climate, we have made major efforts to ensure clean government dedicated to providing maximum public service with minimum pomp and waste.

The past year was particularly significant in terms of foreign relations. Our self-confidence and the position of Korea in the international community was further reinforced through official visits to the United States of America and the five ASEAN countries. At the same time, the existing ties with other free nations were cemented and cooperation with the nonaligned nations expanded. Korean diplomacy has thus become very effective in diversifying, as well as improving, relations with the rest of the world. Furthermore, the Jan 12 and June 5 proposals of last year, designed to ease tensions on the Korean Peninsula and press forward with peaceful unification, are receiving ever-increasing and broadening support from the international community.

The international image of Korea is also embodied in the decision to award Seoul the 1988 Olympics, the greatest festival of mankind. Together with the awarding of the 1986 Asian Games to Seoul, this is a triumph of Korean diplomacy, made possible by national unity.

Economically, 1981 was a year of trials and adversities, which we overcame with tenacious inner strength, achieving even better results than originally projected. Although the exports of industrial nations declined by one percent, Korea's exports rose by 20 percent, owing chiefly to spectacular growth in sales to Southeast Asia, the Middle East, Latin America and Africa. Initially, prices were expected to increase more than 20 percent, but actual inflation remained at a level slightly above 10 percent. This should enable us to decrease the chronic inflation considerably and place the Korean economy on a stable foundation. Determined efforts have been made to promote economic progress and maturity by reinforcing business resilience, allowing greater autonomy in the banking industry, promoting a privately-led economic system and opening wider the doors of the domestic market. These are very significant developments, even though they may not produce quick tangible results.

Last year the government endeavored vigorously to eliminate the root cause of injustice and impropriety and to cultivate justice and order throughout society. It pushed energetically ahead with various social reforms and the Saemaul undong (new community movement) to create an environment conducive to attaining our desired goals and to increase the maturity of Korean society.

These energetic efforts last year produced no small results, for which credit is due to all people who have worked so hard, including the members of the National Assembly. But I must add that I have mentioned only [the] bright side of the past year. There were also many unwelcome developments. We must frankly admit that though many things were achieved, many were left unaccomplished; though we made many proper decisions, we failed to correct many wrongs.

Our shortcomings are manifold and include several serious problems. I wish, however, to take this opportunity to mention only the three most urgent issues and appeal for a united endeavor to remedy them.

First, hidden pockets of corruption must be uprooted. Vigorous efforts have already been made, but my honest feeling is that we still have a long way to go. A rigorous crackdown can be first aid treatment but is hardly the prescription for a complete and lasting cure. I am convinced that corruption will actually be eliminated only when everybody determines to repudiate it personally, for as long as anyone is inclined that way, corruption will raise its ugly head at any opportunity. We will be able to say that Korea has become clean and incorruptible only when there is a climate prohibitive of corruption, so that even though there is temptation, there is no need for a crackdown.

Ladies and gentlemen of the National Assembly, clean politics is the key to an incorruptible country. Political corruption is at the root of and fosters corruption in the economy, in public administration and in society at large. Our history succinctly testifies to that. The ultimate cause of the persistent tendency of citizens to act unscrupulously is directly related to the state of politics. Of course, the present state of affairs cannot be blamed on the new generation of politicians. But even if you are not responsible for the genesis of corruption, you, as well as the rest of us, are responsible for its extermination.

In addition to an increased effort to achieve clean government and public administration, I renew my urgent call for all assemblymen to also exert a more strenuous effort to ensure integrity in all political activities, the political parties and the National Assembly. I urge you to exert even more vigorous efforts to establish a new image for parliamentary politics, characterized by activities which are aboveboard and require a minimum of funding.

The second point I wish to make is the need to dispel the deep-seated inflationary psychology. Probably the most urgent problem confronting the Korean economy is the inflationary expectations that have been firmly embedded in the attitudes of all citizens -- businessmen, workers and consumers -- as well as in the economic system itself.

Because of this ingrained psychology, producers tended to raise prices in anticipation of increased costs while workers insisted on continual pay raises, perpetuating a vicious circle of price-wage increases. Continuing inflation led to the printing of more paper money, thus reducing its value. Incentives to save evaporated, and all kinds of speculation, waste and luxurious consumption became rampant.

The declining value of currency may not have hurt those owning substantial amounts of real property, but dealt a decisive blow to the vast majority who depend on wages for a living. Even saving as much as possible, the prospect of owning a home remained a distant dream, for even with wage increases real income decreased. Nobody can deny that inflation has been the most dreadful enemy of wage earners, farmers and fishermen, who constitute an overwhelming majority of the population.

Long-standing inflation continued to undermine Korea's export competitiveness, making devaluation unavoidable, which, in turn, triggered yet another round of price increases. In addition, excessive investments were made in certain sectors of the economy during the 1970's, leading to an overheated boom far beyond the real means of the country to absorb.

All these developments combined to undercut overall economic efficiency, while aggravating disparities among various sectors of industry. These structural distortions in the economy caused it to be fat and lethargic. Consequently, if the economy is to get back on the track of advancement, it must be freed of those distortions that weight it down.

I am steadfast in my determination to arrest inflation, making it top priority in economic policy. Only when that goal has been successfully achieved can the standard of living of wage and salary earners, farmers and fishermen be stabilized, making it possible for them to save. Such savings can then be invested in industry, thereby revitalizing the economy and improving the balance of payments. Only when inflation is brought under firm control, will it be possible for businesses to make proper and efficient capital investments.

Lastly, I want to emphasize that we must put an end to the habitual disregard for civic responsibilities. The fulfillment of these responsibilities is a major yardstick of maturity, ethical standards and civility. And yet, the fact remains that our consciousness of civic responsibilities lags behind our material development. Disregard for these responsibilities is deep-rooted, affecting all aspects of Korean life, from traffic to politics.

The fulfillment of civic responsibilities advances the interests of all. If citizens believe that the ends justify the means and try to advance personal interests at the expense of others, it is impossible to maintain social order; everybody suffers, and society begins to disintegrate.

Respect for civic responsibilities can take firm root in Korean soil only through the conscious and determined efforts of each person to fulfill his role as a member of society. It is deplorable, however, that many people still look for any opportunity to buck the line for greater and more immediate personal gain. However, society can only prevail and prosper when everyone does his part without expecting another to establish the precedent of maintaining order. This can become an established way of life only when each and every citizen realizes his own responsibility.

Especially in view of the 1988 Olympics and the 1986 Asian Games, it behooves all Koreans to put their best foot forward to demonstrate the Korean character and culture. As a nation hosting the Olympics and advancing onto the world stage, we must win the deserved trust and respect of the world. Central to this is a change in attitude leading to a consciousness of civic responsibilities.

It may not be possible to eliminate overnight the hidden pockets of corruption, the deep-seated inflationary psychology and the habitual disregard for civic responsibilities. But, no matter how difficult it may be, without breaking down these barriers, we can hardly expect to take great strides forward. I would thus like to take this opportunity to implore all fellow citizens to participate in the drive to banish these three major negative attitudes.

Now allow me to explain my principal aims in various areas of national administration for 1982. We must step up efforts to expedite political modernization, thereby achieving greater political maturity. That is to say, if politics is to function more effectively, it is essential that two basic preconditions be fulfilled.

First, there should be a clear understanding of the function and role of politics in a democracy. The North Korean communists frequently mouth the word "democracy," but their concept is fundamentally different from ours. In a democracy, all citizens are the masters, and politicians must never abuse their position to promote personal interests. The abuse of public trust for private gain or the enjoyment of privileges at the expense of the people runs counter to political modernization.

Second, politicians must accept due responsibility for political activities. As officials are elected to represent the people, it is the duty of politicians to perform the tasks entrusted to them with a sense of responsibility, thus evoking confidence.

In the past, however, a considerable number of politicians were oblivious to their responsibilities. One result of this was that politics got out of control, leading to social unrest. With failure to live up to their responsibilities, politicians forfeit them to the mob; a clear betrayal of the people's trust.

These two preconditions must be satisfied, for only then can politics keep pace with the changing tides of modernization. This is not only essential to the cultivation of democracy but to political stability, the nerve center for stability in all other areas.

In this regard, I, as the president of the Democratic Justice Party, want to make it clear that medium- and long-term efforts will be made to increase both the responsibility and the role of the government party. A look at our political history shows that, regardless of the form of government, political parties were always pushed to the sidelines and the executive branch alone ran the show. In light of the fact that democratic politics are equated with party politics, such practices must definitely come to an end.

Political parties and the government must develop cooperative relations in formulating and implementing public policies, rather than estranging each other by jockeying for dominant position. Only when such relationships are developed will it be possible not only to energize the National Assembly but also to rid public administration of rigid bureaucracy and expedite the development of energetic, positive, flexible and devoted civil service. This is also a shortcut to a peaceful change of government -- a goal that must be attained without fail. I do not have any doubt that if we steadfastly pursue the abovementioned political goals, Korea will develop as a new politically-advanced democracy, just as we have developed into a newly industrializing country.

As for foreign policy, the basic objective of our diplomatic endeavors is not to engage in useless competition with North Korea nor to isolate North Korea from the rest of the world. Neither is it to safeguard our interests alone at the expense of others. The ultimate goal of our diplomatic policy is to ease tension and secure lasting peace on the Korean Peninsula, thus paving a broad avenue for peaceful unification of the people and country. To this end, we will further broaden existing amicable and cooperative relations with allies and friends.

This year is especially significant, as it marks the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations with the United States of America. Spurred by the cementing of these ties, resulting from the face-to-face meeting last year of President Reagan and myself, the relationship between our two countries has quickly ripened, not only in the area of security, but in all aspects, especially the economic and cultural. As we look ahead to the next 100 years, I will do my utmost to develop Korean-American relations into an even broader and more mature partnership.

Turning to our neighbor, efforts must be made to look at Japan through a broader perspective and develop more amicable and cooperative relations through increased mutual respect and understanding. Such relations not only essential to the peace and stability of northeast Asia but to the common prosperity of the two nations. Solidarity among free nations is urgently needed in view of the harsh international environment anticipated for the 1980's. It is thus becoming increasingly more important to cement relations between Korea and Japan, two interdependent Asian nations with multiple cultural and economic ties. I believe that if our governments keep this in mind and continue to negotiate in good faith, a satisfactory solution can be found for the pending issue of economic cooperation. Thus it is very timely that the Japanese Government has recently begun to take a more positive attitude in the quest for an early settlement of the issue.

As I stressed during my visits to member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, this administration is laboring to promote cooperative relations with developing countries in situations similar to ours.

We are striving to broaden existing relations not only with neighboring Asian nations but also with countries in all other continents and regions, including Europe, the Middle East, Africa and South America, while at the same time establishing new relationships.

Furthermore, the government will place major emphasis on building bridges of dialogue with communist nations. As a matter of fact, if Korea and communist countries can develop, through dialogue, a correct understanding of each other's position, it will help secure a lasting peace on the peninsula.

Turning now to the question of South-North Korean relations, recent history teaches us that Korea will never be united as long as the South and the North each insists on a unification formula intended to advance only its own ideology, ideals and institutions. If we are to be successful, unification must be sought from the realization that the Korean people have been a single ethnic family from time immemorial, sharing a common descent, history, culture and tradition.

Unification must not be pursued exclusively or arbitrarily by any specific class or group, nor should it be sought by force of arms or some other violent means. I am firmly convinced that unification must be accomplished on the principle of national self-determination and through democratic and peaceful procedures that reflect the free will of the entire people.

It was with an open mind and a desire to seek such a democratic and peaceful path to unification that last year I proposed on Jan 12 and again on June 5 an exchange of visits and a face-to-face meeting between the top leaders of South and North Korea. I want to make it clear that every possible effort has been -- and will continue to be -- made by the Republic of Korea Government to realize these proposals.

At the same time, I would like to make use of this occasion to disclose a new peaceful unification formula that was originally prepared in anticipation of a South-North summit meeting. I do so with a view to providing the North Korean authorities and the rest of the world with an opportunity to comprehend our genuine intent. It is my conviction that the most reasonable way to peaceful unification is to adopt a constitution of a unified Korea testifying to the commitment of the entire people to unification -- a commitment attained through the promotion of national reconciliation -- and to then establish a unified state on the terms and conditions laid down in the constitution.

I suggest that, to have the said constitution adopted, the South and the North organize a Consultative Conference for National Reunification [CCNR] with participants from the two sides representing the views of the residents in their respective areas and authorize this body to draft a constitution presenting the terms and conditions of a unified democratic republic of Korea committed to the ideals of nationalism, democracy, liberty and individual well-being. I would further suggest that, when such a draft constitution is drawn up, the two sides make it into law through free, democratic referendums held throughout the whole peninsula. The unification of the country can then be accomplished by organizing a unified legislature and establishing a unified government through a general election held under the constitution of the unified Korea.

It is my understanding that such issues as the political ideology, the name of the country, the basic domestic and foreign policy directions, the form of government and the methods and dates of the general elections for a unified legislature will have to be discussed and agreed on in the CCNR in the course of drafting the constitution. It is our intention to present our own draft of a constitution for a unified country to the CCNR. If North Korea genuinely desires an independent and peaceful unification, they will also have to present a draft constitution for a unified country before the CCNR so that the two versions can be studied and forged into a single draft.

It is essential to promote confidence and trust between the South and the North and steadfastly eliminate from national life all impediments to unification to facilitate the historic drafting of a unified constitution. Accordingly, the unnatural relations between the South and the North which have resulted in self-inflicted injuries must be brought to an end and replaced by normal contacts that promote the national well-being.

To achieve this end, I hope that the South and the North will first normalize relations and, within the framework of these normalized relations, take concrete steps to bring about national reconciliation. I therefore propose, as a practical arrangement leading to unification, the conclusion of a provisional agreement on basic relations between South and North Korea featuring the following provisions:

First, relations between South and North Korea shall be based on the principle of equality and reciprocity pending unification.

Second, the South and the North shall abandon all forms of military force and violence, as well as the threat thereof, as a means of settling issues between them and seek peaceful solutions to all problems through dialogue and negotiation.

Third, South and North Korea shall recognize each other's existing political order and social institutions and shall not interfere in each other's internal affairs in any way.

Fourth, the South and the North shall maintain the existing regime of armistice in force while working out measures to end the arms race and military confrontation in order to ease tension and prevent war on the Korean Peninsula.

Fifth, in order to eliminate national suffering and the inconvenience resulting from the partition of the land and to promote an atmosphere of national trust and reconciliation, the South and the North shall progressively open their societies to each other through various forms of exchange and cooperation. To substantially advance the interests of the people, the South and the North shall facilitate free travel between the two halves of the peninsula, including the reunion of separated families; and shall promote exchanges and cooperation in the fields of trade, transportation, postal service, communications, sports, academic pursuits, education, culture, news gathering and reporting, health, technology, environmental protection, and so forth.

Sixth, until unification is achieved, both parties shall respect each other's bilateral and multilateral treaties and agreements concluded with third countries, irrespective of differences in ideologies, ideals and institutions, and consult with each other on issues affecting the interests of the Korean people as a whole.

Seventh, the South and the North shall each appoint a plenipotentiary envoy with the rank of Cabinet minister to head a resident liaison mission to be established in Seoul and Pyongyang. The specific functions of the liaison missions shall be determined by mutual consultation and agreement, with both parties providing the liaison mission from the other party with all necessary facilities and cooperation to ensure its smooth functioning.

It is my earnest hope that North Korea will expeditiously accept the proposal for a meeting between the top leaders of the South and North in order to conduct frank and open-minded discussions on all issues noted above.

I propose to North Korea that high-level delegations from the South and the North, headed by Cabinet-rank chief delegates, meet together at the earliest possible date in a preparatory conference to work out the necessary procedures for a South-North summit meeting. I want to make it clear that if North Korea is agreeable to the proposal for a preparatory conference, the Government of the Republic of Korea has already made the necessary preparations to send a delegation.

Regarding national defense, the government will continue to focus energies on reinforcing deterrent in the conviction that our number one enemy is war. Needless to reiterate, social stability is possible only when the safety and peace of the nation is secured, making industrial and economic growth possible and leading to stable living conditions. The major goals of this year's defense policy are the establishment of a defense structure geared to meet the threat of real war, the streamlining of the national mobilization system, the enhancement of morale and a more productive use of the defense budget. In this way, the government aims to maintain iron-clad security in both frontline and rear areas to safeguard the peace and safety of the country and the lives and property of the people.

Plans have been set to train our troops in new combat tactics and techniques to hone our defense capabilities, to conduct joint exercises of land, sea and air forces to enhance their combat readiness, and to promote research and development of high-technology weapons and the mass production of arms and munitions to foster further growth of the defense industry.

Turning to economic policy, 1982, the beginning of the Fifth Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan, is the year to prepare for a second takeoff. Through increased employment and improved business resilience, it must be made a year of real growth in per capita national income.

Fortunately, the international prices of raw materials, especially oil, are expected to remain stable this year, while the growth rates of developed economies are projected to go up appreciably. Moreover, world trade is forecast to expand by about three percent compared with last year. If this projection proves true, there will be greater opportunities to increase Korean exports, leading to the higher utilization of domestic industrial facilities, and consequently to lower production costs. This should improve business profitability, thereby contributing to improvements in the financial structures of Korean industries. Let me remind you, however, that since inflation in industrial countries is expected to further slow down this year, it will be necessary to stabilize domestic prices even more if we are to boost exports.

Close examination of the domestic picture shows that although the gross national product grew seven percent in real terms last year, this was merely a return to the level of 1979, hardly sufficient to absorb the more than 400,000 persons added to the labor force each year. Furthermore, many plants, especially in the heavy and chemical industries, remain underutilized due to excessive capital investments during the 1970's. The lingering effects of the past policy of concentrating financial support only on certain branches of industry still threaten to cause excessive money supply and credit expansion. Moreover, the exclusive emphasis on high growth during the past decade has impeded the improvement of national welfare, with serious inadequacies evident, especially in housing and medical fields.

In view of these domestic and international developments, the government has adopted the following economic goals for the new year: price stability; expansion of employment opportunities; technical innovation to improve the international competitiveness of Korean industry; advanced training of manpower and enhancement of product quality; continued institutional reform to promote a market economy; vigorous conservation of food and energy resources; and expansion of social welfare programs.

First, to ensure price stability, the annual rate of increase in money supply will be held down to a 20-22 percent level, while deficit financing of the government will be reduced to half the 1981 figure. At the same time, multifaceted measures will be worked out to encourage savings.

Second, efforts will be made to create more jobs by boosting domestic demand for goods and services through an increase in the real income of consumers. To further improve employment opportunities, credit and money supply will be flexibly managed within the framework of overall stabilization goals with the aim of increasing the utilization of existing industrial capacity. At the same time, as announced earlier, public investment projects will be launched and implemented as early as possible.

Third, to boost exports, the government will take measures to encourage all industries to invest in technical innovation and the advanced training of personnel. Such measures will include greater tax incentives and credit facilities. Steps will be taken to revitalize the factory Saemaul undong (new industrial community movement), to encourage nationwide quality control and improved productivity and to foster the growth of small and medium industries with sounder finances and management.

Fourth, to promote a market economy, studies will continue to be made this year on ways to denationalize commercial banks. Government-influenced preferential bank loans will be cut back, while money supply and credit control will be progressively shifted to indirect regulation by the central bank. Furthermore, in order to place the entire economy on a more competitive basis, efforts will be made to ensure fair trade, while opening the domestic economy even more boldly.

Fifth, to encourage food conservation and the efficient use of energy, the government will take vigorous measures in conjunction with other pannaional efforts. To this end, the administration will encourage all citizens to forego luxurious foods and live frugally. While the need for everyone to conserve energy in the home cannot be overemphasized, even more important is the need to eliminate waste and increase the efficient use of energy in industrial facilities which account for more than two-thirds of total energy consumption. Accordingly, the government will institutionalize incentives for industries to invest in energy-saving devices.

Sixth, to improve welfare, major emphasis will be placed on education, housing and medical care. Public investment in housing will be expanded to increase the supply of housing, especially for low-income families, while housing cooperatives at places of employment will be vigorously encouraged.

In the traditional sectors of agriculture and fisheries, intensive efforts will be made to increase production, especially to ensure self-sufficiency in principal food grains and to increase the income of farmers and fishermen. In a world of diminishing resources, food is directly linked to security, and thus high priority must be given to increased domestic production of food grains. At the same time, efforts will be continued to diversify rural sources of income.

In the fishing industry, the government will endeavor to foster coastal and offshore fishing by cultivating marine resources and modernizing the fishing fleets with the aim of raising the income standards of fishing families and promoting the well-being of the fishing community. Furthermore, increased international cooperation will be actively pursued in order to ensure stable deep-sea fishing operations enabling Korea to maintain its position as a leading fishing nation.

Welfare efforts will be steadfastly continued to assure the well-being of wage earners and others with no stable source of income, and to promote public health. It is my belief that eliminating pockets of misery is basic to social justice and economic prosperity. To this end, the government will intensify measures to protect senior citizens, unfortunate children, disabled persons and others who find it difficult to find an adequate means of support. Efforts will be focused especially on job training and work programs to provide increased employment opportunities.

Recently, there has been a rash of industrial accidents resulting in the temporary or permanent loss of workers. This is most unfortunate for the individual involved and the country as a whole. Accordingly, the government will intensify efforts to improve working conditions and occupational safety.

Primarily due to the cost of modern medicine, we still have a long way to go before reaching the goal of adequate and well-operated medical facilities. Though its financial resources are limited, the government will do everything possible to improve the administration of national and public hospitals and steadily improve the quality and scope of medical assistance to the poor, while progressively expanding the medical insurance system.

More specifically, medical insurance coverage will be increased this year to include 40 percent of the population. Enlarged primary health projects will be provided to remote farming and fishing communities and other areas with no access to regular medical facilities. Piped water will be expanded so that 40 percent of the farming and fishing population will be supplied with safe water.

If these policies are properly carried out, economic growth in 1982 should exceed seven percent, with the rate of unemployment dropping slightly from the 4.8 percent of last year. Depending on our efforts, it should be possible to reduce inflation to a single digit figure. Furthermore, expanded exports and domestic saving should improve the balance of payments, leading to a rise in real per capita income and consumption, which have stagnated for the past two years.

The economic policies for the new year are designed to improve the health of the economy and prepare a springboard for a second-takeoff. I believe success depends on the active participation and cooperation of the entire Korean public, as well as on the dedicated and proper economic activities of the government, businesses and workers.

Only when every citizen strives for economic betterment with an accurate grasp of the economic picture will the joint effort be truly fruitful. The economy can be placed on a firmer footing only when an accurate knowledge of the economy guides government economic policies, business enterprises, factory operations, export sales, savings and consumption.

This is why I have been emphasizing and reemphasizing the importance of economic education. I take this opportunity to appeal to all fellow countrymen to become "economic persons" fully equipped with the necessary knowledge to support without fail a second takeoff.

Lastly, I wish to touch on educational and cultural policies. It is superfluous to reiterate the importance of education to long-term development. But please allow me to stress that today we are confronted with a crisis of adaptation resulting from rapid industrialization. In other words, our way of thought and abilities have yet to be effectively adjusted to the diverse and complex requirements of modern society, characterized in part by material growth. To overcome this severe crisis, there is a need for various prescriptions, principal among these being educational innovation.

Having adopted educational innovation as one of the major national goals, this administration has labored to ensure the education of the total person by accentuating the development of the spirit, the promotion of science education and the expansion of life-long educational opportunities. With a renewed commitment to these endeavors, I would like to discuss several urgent educational tasks.

Having declared 1982 a year to enhance the authority of the nation's educators, the government will vigorously proceed with efforts to improve the professional environment of the teaching profession. However, teachers should strive to develop character and scholarship worthy of respect and, at the same time, society should re-evaluate its attitude toward the teaching profession. Only then will it be possible to restore the authority of educators.

To that end, the government will, first of all, reform teacher education, while providing expanded refresher courses for those already on the job. At the same time, efforts will be made to raise the socioeconomic status of educators. A study should be completed this year on a new system of recruiting potential teachers, giving major consideration to recommendations on character and aptitude.

Studies will also be made of a proposal to separate teachers colleges from universities. The curriculum for teacher candidates will be revised, and scholarships will be increased to attract a greater number of bright students to the teaching profession. Educational programs for working teachers will be initiated to increase their understanding of national ideals and interests and to instill a sense of mission and professional ethics.

Studies will be made for reforming personnel management with the aim of enhancing the professional pride and economic well-being of teachers, promoting a willingness to devote a lifetime to the classroom regardless of whether or not they are promoted up the administrative ladder. Since the quality of education is directly dependent on teachers, I believe that by all means the above tasks must be accomplished if we are to secure a sufficient number of qualified teachers.

We must also recognize that universities face certain difficult questions as well. The fundamental problem is not that universities have become the epicenter of social unrest, but that a climate for serious study has not yet taken hold. A university is the highest institution of learning and the place where students spend the most important period of their lives, developing intellectual abilities and preparing for a future career. It is reported that students in countries economically more advanced than Korea are so busy attending lectures, reading books and doing assignments that they have little time to socialize.

We should seriously question whether the time and energy Korean students spend on studying is as great as that in other countries. In spite of recent rapid development, Korea still has a long way to go before it can catch up with the industrial nations. If only for the purpose of closing this gap, we must study even harder than others.

Since the purpose of college and university education is to cultivate professionals who will play important roles in shaping the future of the nation and promoting social development, the climate on campuses must be genuinely conducive to serious study. The academic community, especially professors and students, must awaken to the challenge. At the same time, the general public, especially parents, must cooperate with understanding and empathy.

In cultural policy, emphasis will be on cultivating an awareness that each and every citizen is the master of the country and the author of national destiny. Such a realization is a prerequisite to national participation in the new era. For this purpose active support will be provided for Korean studies with a view to promoting an accurate understanding of Korean history and cultural heritage, thus enhancing national pride and revitalizing the national ethos. At the same time, greater efforts will be made to rediscover and preserve cultural properties. Furthermore, the government will pay special attention to ensuring the right of the people to enjoy the benefits of culture. For this purpose, it will endeavor to eliminate cultural disparities among different regions and social strata.

This brings us to the Saemaul Undong [New Village Movement], which has contributed greatly to rural modernization, the improvement of rural modernization, the improvement of rural income and community development. Last year the movement reached a very significant turning point with the establishment of the new Saemaul Undong headquarters under private leadership, making the movement even more attractive to the public. This year, within this renovated framework, the government will assist the urban and the industrial Saemaul Undong to become firmly rooted.

In sum, the new era that we aspire to should assure the emergence of a just society free of illegalities, corruption and irregularities. Owing to the reforms carried out thus far, Korean society has become much more honest than in the past, but undesirable practices still persist. Eliminating these is comparable to eliminating weeds: Perseverance is the key to success.

The government is carrying out long- and short-term reforms with an unwavering determination to create an enduring atmosphere of integrity to permeate the entire society. This year, the scope of the government effort to instill official and social discipline will be broadened to attack relentlessly various corrupt and dishonest practices immediately affecting the daily lives of all citizens.

Mr Speaker, ladies and gentlemen of the National Assembly, national and social development must not be entrusted solely to the government, the National Assembly or a specific political party.

A bouquet cannot be made of one or two flowers, nor a building of one or two bricks. This is illustrative of the crucial need to pool the wisdom and energies of all, the fundamental rationale behind the existence of our society and nation.

Opportunity does not present itself frequently, but when it knocks, we must open the gate with a united effort. In this modern world, the gate to success does not open freely; it must be opened by man's determined endeavors. Renewing our pledge to open the gate by our own efforts and achieve without fail a great democracy ensuring the well-being of all and the long-cherished national goal of a unified homeland, I would like to appeal for the wholehearted participation of each of you and all other citizens. Thank you.

PRC, USSR GOT ADVANCE WORD OF 22 JAN PROPOSAL

SK251417 Seoul KYONGHYANGSINMUN in Korean 25 Jan 82 p 1

[Excerpt] In an effort to realize President Chon Tu-hwan's 22 January proposal for peaceful unification, the government will make various diplomatic endeavors to win international support for the proposal through various international forums of the United Nations and the nonaligned nations, not to mention the friendly nations who have maintained traditional friendly relations with us.

It has been learned that, through third countries, the government informed in advance communist nations, including the Soviet Union and Communist China, about our unification policy, including the 22 January proposal for peaceful unification. Additionally, the government reportedly explained to them our position and efforts to unify the motherland peacefully.

Diplomatic sources said on 25 January: At this stage, it is important to expand the foundations for winning international support by making the United Nations and other international institutions, as well as each nation, understand our proposal for peaceful unification. They added: To this end, we have met those personages concerned who work for various specialized agencies of the United Nations scattered in Paris, Geneva, Rome, and Vienna, not to mention individual nations, and made efforts to make them understand our unification plan.

KOREA HERALD HAILS RED CROSS OVERTURE ON TALKS

SK240448 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 24 Jan 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Family Reunion as Icebreaker"]

[Text] While President Chon Tu-hwan's call for a unified constitution for all Korea was reverberating, the Korean National Red Cross urged North Korea yesterday to resume the long-suspended talks between the Red Cross societies of the two sides to reunite millions of displaced relatives in the divided halves. This request is both timely and consequential because the Red Cross endeavor for those hapless families is a good beginning to break the ice in the present frozen South-North relations.

Reunification of the partitioned peninsula by peaceful and democratic means as elaborated by President Chon in his new year policy address to the National Assembly remains the ultimate and imperative goal of all Koreans. But then, laying groundwork for attaining the goal is an immediate need to be met through mutual show of good will by the South and North. In this undertaking, the proposed reunion of separated kin is to play a key role.

As we recall, the humanitarian organizations of the two sides held seven plenary sessions in Seoul and Pyongyang alternately in the span of 12 months from 1972 to 1973. These meetings made little headway for reasons known to all and well: Pyongyang came up with preposterous preconditions of an ideological nature. Finally, the North Korean Red Cross called off the eighth session which had been scheduled to take place in Seoul and has since left it in the cold.

Promotion of trust between the South and North is the first step toward the elimination of the existing impediments to unification, which are many and deep-rooted. The provisional agreement on basic relations between the two sides included in President Chon's package proposal for unification aims at none other than national reconciliation to supplant the present distrusts and hostility between them. In a similar vein, the Red Cross-proposed reunion of separated families would pave the way for the icy relations between the South and North to melt, though slowly.

It is all but a foregone conclusion that nothing may be agreed on between the South and North if either of them tries to impose its ideology or political system on the other. And yet, North Korea insisted on repeal of anti-communist laws in the South as a prerequisite to discussing the draft agenda proposed by the Seoul side. If North Korea believes in the possibility of having its preconditions transformed into reality, it will be only wasting time. If, on the other hand, North Korea believes in the possibility that its tight sealing-off policy will pay off in the long term, it is making a fatal blunder. Time and things are increasingly on the side of the proposed reconciliation for eventual unity of the divided halves.

What should be noted, at this juncture, is the remarks made by Kim Il-song when he met U.S. Congressman Stephen J. Solarz during his visit to North Korea in July 1980. Kim said he was prepared to drop his previous demand that Seoul repeal its anti-communist law as a condition for agreement on family reunions and exchange of correspondence between the South and North.

If Kim's word given to the U.S. legislator has a grain of honesty at all, he will willingly and positively respond to the Seoul Red Cross call as well as President Chon's proposal for a summit to open the way toward unification. Kim's further intransigence would only aggravate the continuing tension on the Korean Peninsula.

KOREAN RESIDENT IN PRC RETURNS, MEETS FAMILY

SK260134 Seoul YONHAP in English 0121 GMT 26 Jan 82

[Text] Kwangju, Korea, Jan. 26 (YONHAP) -- An elderly Korean woman recently returned home from mainland China to be reunited with her son, an apparent complex janitor, in this southern provincial city, after a separation of nearly 40 years. The reunion was realized as a result of the effort of the Korean Red Cross, on Jan. 14.

Cho Pok-sun, 67, has been living in Liaoning Province in mainland China since 1940, when she and her husband emigrated from Korea with their eldest son, Yi Chong-mo, then a six-year-old boy. They managed to open an automobile repair shop in Liaoning Province. In the spring of 1945, Yi returned home with his uncle, and the liberation of Korea from Japan a few months later prevented him from seeing his family again.

Some five years ago, Cho happened to hear about the "search campaigns for separated families" in Korea. She wrote to several of her relatives, and received a reply from her son. The communication between them continued for some years. Finally, as the result of the continuous efforts of the Korean Red Cross, the mother and son were reunited after 38 years.

Unfortunately the widowed mother had to leave her six other children in China to return home. Her heart's desire is "to live in my homeland with all of my children."

FURTHER MATERIALS ON COMMEMORATION OF NEW YEAR

Heng Samrin Reception Speech

BK251307 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] At 1800 on 22 January the SRV Embassy in Phnom Penh held a grand reception to mark the fraternal Vietnamese people's traditional New Year. Attending were Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; Comrade Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the front's National Council; Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning; and several other comrade ministers, vice ministers, directors general and deputy directors general of various central ministries and offices.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Heng Samrin expressed warm congratulations and sincere greetings to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government and people, who in the past, as well as at present and in the future, have assisted, are assisting and will continue to assist the Kampuchean people most effectively in smashing the genocidal regime and defending and building the beautiful land of Angkor. He stressed that Vietnam and Kampuchea have helped each other three times and have won three victories. The noble sentiment of pure and loyal internationalism forged with the flesh and blood of the best sons and daughters of the two nations constitutes a valuable example of relations for all nations under the present circumstances. He also stressed that the Kampuchean people are determined to defend and preserve the special bonds of militant solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam just as they would protect their own lives, and regard the strong and solid Kampuchea-Vietnam alliance as the most important factor guaranteeing peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

This ceremony proceeded in a joyous, cordial atmosphere permeated with a lofty sense of proletarian internationalism.

Chan Ven Remarks at Reception

BK261010 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] The Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association organized a reception at its office on 24 January to mark the traditional New Year of the fraternal Vietnamese people. Attending the reception were, on the Kampuchean side, Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State, vice chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education and vice chairman of the Kampuchea-Soviet Friendship Association; and many cadres from various ministries and departments. On the Vietnamese side were Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK, and many Vietnamese experts.

Speaking on that occasion, Comrade Chan Ven, chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association, hailed the brilliant victories scored by the fraternal Vietnamese people under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the VCP. The comrade stressed: The Kampuchean people throughout the country are very proud to have such a sincere and valiant friend who dares even to sacrifice his precious life to liberate Kampuchea from the blood-stained hands of Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and Khieu Samphan. The Kampuchean people will never forget that if they have good food to eat and proper clothes to wear and can enjoy rights and freedoms as human beings, it is because of the great and invaluable sacrifices made by the heroic soldiers of the VPA, who have shed their blood on Kampuchean soil. Therefore, in all circumstances, the Kampuchean people will strive to strengthen and broaden the special bonds of solidarity between Kampuchea and Vietnam.

In his reply, Comrade Ngo Dien, SRV ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK, emphasized his elation at the sentiments of affection, esteem and cordial friendship that the Kampuchean people hold for the Vietnamese people, particularly the Vietnamese troops and experts who are carrying out their internationalist duties on Kampuchean soil. The comrade stressed: In compliance with President Ho Chi Minh's behest and in response to the urgent request of the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese party, government and people have sacrificed everything for the independence and peace of the Kampuchean people and have always regarded the well-being and development of the Kampuchean people as their own. In conclusion, the comrade stressed: No matter how hard the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, may try to undermine the Kampuchean-Vietnamese solidarity in order to reinstall the genocidal regime, this bond of solidarity will remain firm and ever-lasting and will thwart all enemy maneuvers.

Chan Si Visit to SRV Experts

BK260950 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] On 24 January -- the last day of the Vietnamese Year of the Rooster -- Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, together with the comrade vice ministers, chairmen and vice chairmen of various commissions and cadres under the National Defense Ministry, called on and extended New Year's greetings to the Vietnamese military experts in Phnom Penh. After a cordial conversation, Comrade Chan Si, on behalf of the National Defense Ministry and all Kampuchean cadres and combatants, expressed warmest sentiments of solidarity and friendship and best wishes to the comrade Vietnamese military experts and, through them, conveyed greetings and best wishes for good health and new successes to the cadres and combatants of the Vietnamese volunteer forces and their families. He expressed the wish that the militant solidarity between Vietnam and Kampuchea would grow stronger and last forever.

The Vietnamese military experts were deeply moved by the attention and care shown by the Kampuchean leaders, army and people to the Vietnamese volunteer forces, particularly during the New Year festival. The comrade representing the Vietnamese military experts said: Though we are far from our fatherland and our kith and kin, thanks to the care of our Kampuchean comrades, our celebration of the New Year in Kampuchea is much like being at home. He expressed the hope that the new year would bring success and prosperity for all. He also hoped that the bonds of solidarity and friendship would grow closer, stronger and firmer with every passing day so that all enemy maneuvers would be foiled.

The two sides clearly reaffirmed that under the banner of proletarian internationalism and in the light of pure Marxism-Leninism, the two peoples and armies, having fostered the militant solidarity between them for generations, will become immovable bastions in defending their national independence and advance rapidly toward socialism. With the passing of the cold season, our hope becomes brighter, our militant solidarity and happiness more fruitful and our advance forward as mighty as the Mekong River's current and as firm and solid as the Truong Son Mountain.

In conclusion, the delegation heartily joined their Vietnamese comrades in a New Year banquet.

Pen Navouth Greeting

BK251302 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 25 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the fraternal Vietnamese people's traditional New Year, Comrade Pen Navouth, minister of education of the PRK, sent a greetings message to Comrade Mrs Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education of the SRV. The message reads:

The Ministry of Education of the SRV has achieved its excellent goal of serving the social development in and providing many experiences for our country. I take this opportunity to express deep gratitude to you for assisting my ministry in establishing a new national education program along a socialist line. Thanks to the relations of solidarity, friendship and cooperation, with and the wholehearted support of the SRV Ministry of Education, my ministry has scored very encouraging results. In the new year, as well as in the future, I am confident that the cooperation between our two ministries will yield more and greater successes.

May the new year bring about greater happiness and successes for the Vietnamese people in the cause of building and defending their fatherland and of building the socialist forces -- the forces of peace in the world.

CHAN SI MESSAGE HAILS LPLA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

BK211106 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 33d founding anniversary of the fraternal Lao People's Liberation Army [LPLA] -- 20 January 1949-20 January 1982 -- Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense, sent a message of greetings and best wishes to Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of national defense of the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and commander in chief of the LPLA. The message reads:

To Comrade Gen Khamtai Siphandon, member of the LPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, deputy prime minister and minister of national defense of the LPDR and commander in chief of the LPLA, Vientiane: On behalf of the KPRAF cadres and combatants, and in my own name, please allow me to extend sincere and warm congratulations and best wishes to the comrade minister and all cadres and combatants of the LPLA on the occasion of the 33d founding anniversary of the fraternal LPLA.

Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP and by standing firm on genuine Marxism-Leninism, during the past 33 years or more this army has matured rapidly, successively defeated the French colonialists, American imperialists and their lackeys and, at present, the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists, American imperialists and international reactionaries; effectively defended the national sovereignty and territorial integrity; and contributed to the defense and construction of the socialist LPDR on the Southeast Asian subcontinent.

All the great victories scored in all fields by the fraternal people and LPLA in the defense and construction of the LPDR are also the victories of our people and army and constitute proof of the immortal influence of the iron-like strength, militant solidarity and combat alliance of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos which, backed by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, (?struggle) for genuine peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Availing myself of this occasion, I once again extend best wishes to the comrade minister. May you enjoy good health and greater victories. Through the comrade minister, we send our best regards to all cadres and combatants of the fraternal LPLA and wish them greater victories in defending and building their beautiful socialist fatherland.

[Signed] Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the PRK; Phnom Penh, 20 January 1982

HENG SAMRIN THANKS FRENCH MEDICAL AID COMMITTEE

BK180913 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State of the PRK, sent a message of thanks and greetings on the 1982 new year to Dr Catherine Jennin, representative of the French Committee for Medical and Sanitary Aid to the Kampuchean People. The message reads: I thank you, madam, for your message dated 29 December 1981 and the best wishes you sent me on the occasion of the new year. Please, madam, convey to the French Committee for Medical and Sanitary Aid my best wishes and greetings on the new year and my sincere thanks for the committee's medical assistance to my people. I wish you the best of health and success in your noble mission in the PRK. Please, madam, accept my highest regards.

BOU THANG THANKS SYRIA FOR AID DONATION

BK131436 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Text] Recently Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission, sent a message of thanks to Comrade (Khalid Hemassi) of the Syrian Ba'th Party Foreign Relations Committee for his precious donation of clothes to Kampuchean orphans. The message reads:

I have just received your donation of clothes to be distributed to Kampuchean orphans. On behalf of the KPRP and the Kampuchean orphans, I would like to extend to the Ba'th Party of Syria our sincere thanks for the gesture of solidarity permeated with an inestimable moral and humanitarian spirit highly appreciated by the Kampuchean people. May the new year usher in for the Syrian Ba'th Party and people happiness, well-being and new victories in the struggle against Israeli Zionism.

PLO DELEGATION DEPARTS AFTER VISIT, TALKS

BK170901 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0402 GMT 17 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 17 Jan (SPK) -- The delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization led by 'Ali Ahmad Fayad, member of the PLO Central Committee, left Phnom Penh on 14 January.

During its stay in Kampuchea, the delegation had talks with Yos Por, secretary general of the KUFNCD, and Hor Nam Hong, Kampuchea's vice minister of foreign affairs. Hor Nam Hong hailed the Palestinian people's struggle for national liberation and briefed his guest on the Kampuchean people's achievements during the past 3 years. He reaffirmed the Kampuchean people's wish to live on good terms with their neighbors. He also denounced the Sino-U.S. collusion and their support for the reactionaries in their opposition to the Kampuchean revolution. 'Ali Ahmad Fayad affirmed the Palestinian people's support for the Kampuchean people and their determination to consolidate solidarity between the peoples of Palestine and Kampuchea.

WORLD FOOD PROGRAM DELEGATION'S VISIT REPORTED

BK230825 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0404 GMT 23 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 23 Jan (SPK) -- At the end of its 10-day visit to Kampuchea the World Food Program [WFP] delegation led by Sture Linner, representative of the WFP Executive Bureau, left Phnom Penh on Friday, 22 January. During its stay, the delegation was received by Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning.

Chea Soth briefed the delegation on the economic and social situation and the development plan of Kampuchea. Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs, and Hor Nam Hong, vice minister of foreign affairs, also received the delegation. It met Yit Kim Seng and Kong Samol, ministers of health and agriculture, respectively. It visited the provinces of Takeo, Kompong Speu and Svay Rieng, the Tuol Sleng school-prison and the Cheung Ek mass graves.

VODK: PROTEST AGAINST FRENCH FILM LODGED IN UN

BK211130 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] On 8 January French television "France Soir" showed a film made by (Jerome Canapar) entitled, "Children of Angkor." The Democratic Kampuchean permanent representation to UNESCO received permission to firmly protest this documentary film, which attempts to dupe French and international opinion, with the intention of making them accept the Vietnamese aggression in and occupation of Kampuchea as a fait accompli. This documentary film does not say a single word about the fact that 250,000 Vietnamese are committing aggression in and occupying Kampuchea, nor does it mention the increased struggle of the Kampuchean people in their fight against the Vietnamese aggressors, who are becoming more bogged down with every passing day. Everyone in the world knows that, facing the brave struggle of the Kampuchean people throughout the country, the Vietnamese aggressors are heavily defeated and completely bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield of their aggression and they do not take any initiative. The Democratic Kampuchean army and guerrillas are expanding their activities throughout the country. At present, the Democratic Kampuchean Government controls half of the Kampuchean territory, including the region where a large number of ancient temples are located. Route 6, which leads to Angkor, is under the control of the Democratic Kampuchean National Armed Forces.

In order to fulfill their aim of duping world opinion, the Vietnamese organized visits to some ancient temples under heavy protection from their soldiers. Television cameraman (Jerome Canapar) had no difficulties in showing schools, folk dances and interviews with the puppets, who only praise the Vietnamese aggressors and make unfounded accusations against the patriots in order to fool everyone by showing that life is becoming normal in Kampuchea, which is the object of aggression and occupation by the Vietnamese. Although Mr (Jerome)'s film tries to present only certain aspects of Kampuchea, it cannot hide the fact that the Vietnamese are continuing to commit genocide against hundreds of Kampuchean patriots and people with their Soviet-imported weapons and toxic chemicals.

Giving aid to the puppets in Phnom Penh, Kabul or in other places under any pretext represents acceptance of foreign aggression and occupation as faits accomplis and, intentionally or not, they are activities in opposition to the patriots and the peoples waging the struggle against the aggressors in Kampuchea, Afghanistan and other places. Therefore, the Democratic Kampuchean permanent representation to UNESCO appeals to everyone who opposes the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressions and occupations of Kampuchea and Afghanistan to unite with each other in order to: Denounce the propaganda of the Hanoi Vietnamese, to fight and dissipate their dark and poisonous tricks aimed at making everyone accept their aggression and occupation of Kampuchea through their maneuvers in asking for cultural and humanitarian aid; and ask for the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and let the Kampuchean people hold a free election under UN supervision, in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies.

Paris, 11 January 1982

KAYSONE REPORT TO PEOPLE'S COUNCIL PLENUM

BK131313 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 1200 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Report on the situation in 1981 and the direction of tasks for 1982 of the LPDR, presented by LPDR Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihane at the 1982 Supreme People's Council [SPC] 11 January Plenum -- read by announcer]

[Text] Respected President Souphanouvong; respected SPC vice chairmen; respected deputy prime ministers; respected adviser to the government; respected members of the Council of Ministers; respected members of the SPC: I feel it a great honor and am extremely happy to represent the Council of Ministers to report to the SPC on the situation in 1981 and the direction of tasks for 1982. On this occasion, I would like to extend my New Year greetings and warmest affection to President Souphanouvong, the SPC vice chairmen, the deputy prime ministers, the advisers to the government, the ministers and deputy ministers and the members of the SPC. I wish you good health and happiness in 1982. I ask you to convey my best wishes to all cadres, state employees, workers, national defense forces, public security forces and compatriots of all tribes throughout the country -- be they old, young, men or women. I wish them greater new victories in the new year. At the same time, I would like to extend my warm greetings to leaders of the parties and Governments of the SRV, the PRK, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, as well as all friends throughout the world. I wish them happiness in peace and friendship throughout the world in the new year.

Part One

The Achievements in the National Defense and Socialist Construction of Our People in 1981

Respected excellencies, in entering 1981 -- the first year of the First 5-Year State Plan, we were blessed with numerous favorable basic conditions. The firm and great victories scored in the struggle to defend our country, to rehabilitate and build the economy and to develop culture during the past 5 years have mobilized our people to persevere and advance in our revolution to fulfill the First 5-Year State Plan. The beacon of the eighth resolution adopted by the party Central Committee and the excellent lessons drawn from the actual struggle in the first 5 years of the people's republic regime have illuminated the path of our people more brightly. Our solidarity and militant alliance with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other socialist countries have been strengthened and enhanced. The great assistance rendered to us by the fraternal countries and the extensive support from the international community have further encouraged and enhanced our strength.

However, in 1981 the resistance of the forces hostile to our revolution also developed vigorously and fiercely. At the same time, the difficulties caused by the underdeveloped state of our economic foundations and the aftermath of the protracted war of aggression, as well as the unavoidable shortcomings in our economic and state management, have caused considerable adverse effects on the fulfillment of our tasks. Nevertheless, under the correct leadership of our party and state, further enhancing the fine traditions of our country, and with close unity and gallantry, our people have overcome all obstacles and difficulties, and have scored great victories in various fields in the fulfillment of the state plan in 1981.

I. On the National Defense and Public Security Front

In late 1980 and early 1981, the scheme of the enemies in opposing the revolution in our country took many significant turns. The reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles stepped up collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces in opposing various aspects of the revolutions in our country and the other Indochinese countries. They endeavored to gather and build the political and military forces for the exiled Lao reactionaries, and launched various movements to destroy and sabotage our revolution in various fields and through numerous notorious and cunning means, for example, by coordinating armed activities with psychological warfare tactics and espionage, setting up an economic blockade, sabotaging our culture and creating international hostility against our country.

In particular, they tried to infiltrate and destroy our political foundations from within, cause confusion and division among our people of various tribes, carry out propaganda to distort the line and policies of our party and state and create underground movements to serve their scheme of peaceful transformation and to stage a rebellion to topple our new regime.

To smash these acts of the enemies and to create favorable conditions for the fulfillment of the state plan in 1981, we vigorously guided and encouraged the implementation of the resolution adopted by the Political Bureau regarding our closeness with the grassroots level by coordinating various measures simultaneously, mobilizing the masses to attack the enemies, building and consolidating the political foundations and promoting production and improving their living conditions. We regarded this duty as a central task in 1981.

The success of the effort to propagate and disseminate the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee and the resolution on opposing the enemy's psychological warfare, and the success in turning into practice the resolution on the task of national defense and public security and regional military work, as well as the resolutions adopted at a conference of various nationalities, constitute a very important contribution to the implementation of the policies and plans aimed at consolidating political foundations, national defense and public security in the past year.

The people of various nationalities have more clearly understood the reactionary nature and heinous schemes of the imperialists and the expansionists and their henchmen. They are bringing into full play the spirit of mastery in maintaining public security and social order, stepping up production and building a new life. The people of various ethnic minorities sent more of their beloved sons and nephews to the armed forces in the past year than in previous years. The administrative apparatuses and the guerrilla and public security forces at the grassroots level have been further improved. The regional forces have increased in both quantity and quality, while the regular forces have been consolidated in the organizational and training fields in accordance with the requirements for combat coordination. Coordinated activities among political, economic and military forces and among the regular, regional and guerrilla units have become further solidified. The combat efficiency of many units has clearly increased. Many underground forces of the enemy have been dismantled, and most of the command units, agents and spies and the enemy's provocative infiltration and sabotage activities carried out from the Chinese and Thai territories have been suppressed. The public security and guerrilla forces have made important contributions to these achievements. Guerrillas in many localities, making use of their wisdom and heroism in attacking the enemy, have captured enemy commandos and spies and their stubborn ringleaders.

From general observation, the overall results of the above-mentioned activities show that the situation of national defense and public security throughout the country, from the countryside to urban areas and along the country's borders and in various strategic areas, has been secured, tranquilized and further normalized. Political foundations in many areas have been effectively consolidated. The situation in the past year shows that if we heighten our vigilance, firmly grasp the all-people national defense and public security line of the party and state, know how to mobilize the entire army and people, know how to apply the three-pronged direction line -- political, economic and military -- and vigorously go to the grassroots level, we will be able to smash all enemy schemes and build all-sided forces at the grassroots level.

II. On the Economic Construction and Development Front

We recorded many satisfactory achievements last year.

A. The most outstanding achievement is the great success in agricultural production, including rice, other plants, industrial crops and animal husbandry. The cultivated area in 1981 was 22,500 hectares greater than in 1980, including 14,000 hectares of reclaimed wasteland, 15,400 hectares for rice cultivation, 3,400 hectares for the cultivation of other plants, 500 hectares for coffee cultivation and 500 hectares of tobacco cultivation [figures as heard]. Rice output in 1981 increased by 13 percent as compared with that of 1980 -- a year in which rice output exceeded the output of previous years. As compared with 1980, the output of crops in 1981 increased by 25 percent. Coffee output in 1981 also increased by 12 percent, as compared with 1980. The efficiency of grain production exceeded that of 1980. On the average, early rice output and late rice output per hectare were, respectively, 350 kg and 500 kg greater than in 1980. Animal husbandry has also effectively developed. The numbers of buffalo, cows, pigs and poultry were, respectively, 25,000, 10,000, 65,000 and 500,000 greater than in 1980.

The various victories scored in this agricultural production have enabled us to become self-sufficient in food supply throughout the country. Our people have retained part of the food supply. We have produced surplus agricultural goods for export, and managed to produce some raw materials for industrial production. These victories have been scored thanks to various factors. One factor is the fact that the climate in 1981 was very favorable for crop cultivation, and no livestock epidemics were prevalent. The most important factor is the fact that we were more capable of effectively guiding agricultural production. Local administrations in various localities were resolved to guide this work profoundly, for example, in carrying out irrigation development and in extensive agriculture, and encouraging the timely planting of crops. Many other localities paid close attention to coordinating setting up and consolidating of agricultural cooperatives with mobilizing and promoting agricultural production.

In the past year, movements to set up agricultural cooperatives in various localities were consolidated a step further. Several new outstanding agricultural cooperatives have been set up. Agricultural cooperatives have now been fundamentally set up in all rice-planting areas in Phong Saly, Houa Phan, Oudomsai and Xieng Khouang Provinces. The agricultural cooperatives in these provinces have been effectively consolidated and developed. The per capita income of agricultural cooperative members is now much higher than when they operated individually. More and more farmers who previously hesitated have now voluntarily joined the cooperative venture. Agricultural cooperatives in various provinces have become leaders in carrying out intensive agriculture, dry-season rice growing and irrigation construction, and genuinely enhancing and developing the outstanding aspects of collectivization.

In the past bumper crop season, 174 agricultural cooperatives were engaged in intensive agriculture, with a total cultivated area of 7,000 hectares and an average production capability of 2.5 to 3.5 tons per hectare, or as much as 5 tons per hectare in certain localities. The average per capita income of a member of an agricultural cooperative engaging in intensive agriculture or dry-season rice farming was 400 to 500 kilos of rice per year. This figure rose to 700 kilos per person in certain cooperatives, such as the agricultural cooperatives of Ban Nong Khon, Ban Hai and Ban Sangkhen villages in Champassak Province. Because of production development, several cooperatives have accumulated more savings funds and increased the number of draft animals as well as the number of water pumps, rice milling machines and other farm tools. Handicraft production foundations, collective trade cooperatives and goods exchange cooperatives have been set up in various localities. The training of cadres for managing agricultural cooperatives has also been carried out. In the past year, some 700 cadres underwent training programs on cooperative management at the central and local levels.

In spite of this development, it can be said that, in general, agricultural cooperatives have failed to develop in a similar manner and at a similar pace. Agricultural cooperatives in several provinces have not yet been consolidated and restored because the party committees and administrative committees have failed to pay attention to genuinely leading in setting up agricultural cooperatives, and to understanding the method of coordinating the task of consolidation and development of agricultural cooperatives with that of the construction and consolidation of political foundations and other movements in the countryside. In addition, several services at the center have almost forgotten their responsibility in the movement to set up agricultural cooperatives.

The building of material bases for agriculture has also entered a new stage. Several major and intermediate irrigation projects have been mapped out and are under construction, including 15 projects that are under the direct responsibility of the Central Committee. In the meantime, small irrigation projects have also been extensively supported by farmers because they were able to timely serve intensive agriculture and dry-season rice growing. In the past year, more agricultural experimental stations were set up by the government. To date, there are 31 agricultural experimental stations throughout the country. Some of them have been equipped with modern machines and agricultural tools. As a result, the cultivated area has been expanded, the number of livestock increased and certain agricultural cooperatives compelled to engage in state-run-type enterprises.

B. With a view to preparing for the exploitation of forests, the forestry sector has scored certain achievements in carrying out surveys of forests in the areas designated in the state plan, such as those areas along Route 9 in Savannakhet Province and certain areas in Sayaboury and Luang Namtha Provinces. Though it encountered numerous difficulties, the forestry sector was able to produce the same volume of timber as in 1980.

C. Industrial production was carried out positively. First of all, we stepped up efforts to carry out surveys to prepare for the mining of mineral ores in certain regions and the establishment and repair of some industrial enterprises, including the repair of electrical generators at the Nam Ngum hydroelectric dam, with a view to expanding the electricity network, and the restoration and development of the tin mining industry at Phon Tieu. Through several industrial plants have encountered numerous difficulties, including shortages of raw materials and spare parts, and lack experience in production management, they have managed to increase industrial production by 13.18 percent compared with the previous year. Many plants were able to fulfill or overfulfill production targets for 1981, such as those producing electricity, coal, soft drinks, beer, tobacco, corrugated iron sheets and bricks.

The handicraft sector has also scored new developments, particularly in Vientiane, the capital, and Luang Prabang and Champassak Provinces. The handicraft work in textile knitting and weaving has been restored and developed to a certain extent to produce goods for export. The handicraft sector is an important service that can produce goods for domestic consumption and export, provided the localities and services concerned pay close attention to guiding production, set up a reasonable price policy and organize an effective purchasing method.

D. The work relating to goods circulation and distribution has been modified a step further. We have started to readjust the price policy with a view to readjusting prices of certain agricultural and industrial goods. At present, we are concentrating on setting up appropriate wholesale and retail prices for certain goods. The readjustment of goods prices has contributed to stabilizing the market and promoting production development. The organization of purchase and exchange methods has made some progress and scored better results. With a reasonable price policy and positive purchasing efforts, coupled with the mobilization of a sense of patriotism and socialism among our farmers, the volume of rice purchased and exchanged in 1981 has shown a 550-percent increase compared with that of 1980, coffee beans a 25-percent increase and (?beef) a 100-percent increase.

Several localities have overfulfilled their obligations in paying agricultural taxes to the state. The volume of rice paid to the state as agricultural taxes by our peasants has increased by 130 percent compared with the previous year.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the government, I request that the SPC praise and hail our farmers of all tribes throughout the country for heightening a sense of patriotism and socialism by positively contributing to the success in purchasing grain and other crops, thus enabling our party and state to more effectively resolve the problem related to the shortage of food supply. During the past year, all localities and trade services have also paid attention to distributing essential goods, such as salt, fabric materials, agricultural tools and household utensils, to the countryside, including certain remote and inaccessible areas. The total volume of goods sold at retail prices has increased by 11 percent compared with 1980. This has resulted in the solving of certain difficulties in the living conditions of the people of all tribes and in an increase in the relations between the state and the people with regard to the exploitation of forest and farm products to meet the requirements of the state and for export.

E. Even though the transportation and communications sector has failed to meet increasing requirements, during the past year we were able to score numerous achievements in this service. We have concentrated efforts on repairing, enlarging and providing security for the communications service along Route 9 and Route 13, building and repairing several bridges and providing construction machinery and equipment to some road and bridge construction units. At the same time, various localities have also paid attention to repairing and enlarging the communications network within each province, thereby linking communications routes among districts and cantons. In addition, the government has also set up a border transit transportation company, and has made better use of privately-owned transport enterprises, thus increasing the volume of goods transported by these enterprises to 600,000 tons per kilometer when compared with 1980.

F. The finance and banking sector has advanced in managing cash and foreign currencies, inspecting goods and material equipment and supplying capital to various production units. The banking network at the district level has been expanded. The research work to amend some policies and procedures system regarding financing, taxes and the utilization of budgets has been more closely observed.

III. The Education and Public Health Sector Has Continued To Develop

The movements in promoting culture, information, the arts, literature and sports have been more extensively expanded. Our party and state have regarded this task as an important front contributing to the building of new men and new culture, and have applied the motto: "Let us translate into reality the goal that the ideological and cultural revolution must be advanced a step further." On this basis, we have made several attempts on this front.

A. In the education sector, the various branches of education, such as formal education, supplementary education, cultural training education, vocational education and higher education, have been expanded more extensively than in the 1979-80 school year. As for the elimination of illiteracy, thus far an estimated 85 percent of the target population for the nationwide literacy campaigns have learned to read and write. The movements on cultural training in offices, organizations, factories, military units and among the masses have been considerably developed. At present, an estimated 340,000 persons have completed cultural training programs. The quality of cultural training has been elevated a step further. There are currently 84 central cultural training schools throughout the country, with an enrollment of 14,000 students.

The number of formal education students throughout the country in the current 1981-82 school year has increased by 30,000 compared with the previous school year. Seventy-six percent of the students in all classes have passed their final examinations during the past school year.

In addition to the various young tribal pioneer schools in each province, a number of boarding schools have also been set up at the district and canton levels to accommodate several thousand children of our people of various tribes so as to contribute to the effort of disseminating culture among tribal people living in remote regions. More Buddhist monks and novices have also positively contributed to educational development than previously. More attention has been paid to teacher training programs. The number of students training to be teachers has increased by 40 percent compared with the number in 1980. However, it is worthy of note that various local administrations and services concerned have failed to pay full attention to guaranteeing that all the working systems and policies toward school teachers are fully implemented. As a result, a number of school teachers have become discouraged.

The university and intermediate vocational education system has also been expanded. The number of students in this system has increased by 10 percent compared with the 1980-81 school year. At the same time, we have sent an additional 1,600 students to study in the fraternal socialist countries.

Even though the child care and kindergarten work is still new in our country, and in spite of a lack of experience, in the past year we have achieved some degree of development in this field. The number of infants enrolled in the child care and kindergarten schools has increased by 300 percent compared with 1980. More schools for training child care cadres have been set up in various provinces.

Generally speaking, we have scored numerous achievements in the education sector in the past year. However, certain significant shortcomings still remain, for example, the quality of education and teaching techniques remains low. Another issue requiring prompt attention is the implementation of the policy of providing security to schoolteachers.

B. The movements in promoting culture, the arts and literature in offices, organizations, construction sites, factories, production units, armed forces units and among the masses continue to develop favorably. The literature service has organized several contests for poetry and music, with glorious ~~verse~~ aimed at creating a sense of patriotism and socialism and a sense of jubilation in carrying out production and defending and building the country.

C. The sports and acrobatic sports movement in certain districts, factories, agricultural cooperatives, the armed forces and among youth groups and students has been promoted. We have begun to set up a number of professional sports units, and have organized annual sports events at home and sent sports teams to participate in the contests in some fraternal countries in order to gain new experiences and to strengthen our friendly relations with those countries.

D. The propaganda, information and press work has been transformed to more closely serve the political duties of the party and state in each period and to be more closely related to the reality of the people's life. The propaganda on outstanding work of exceptional individuals has been promoted. More attention has been paid to counterattacking any psychological warfare slanders of the enemies.

The postal service has endeavored to advance to ensure our continued communications with foreign countries and the communications between the center and the countryside. The construction of a satellite communications station with assistance from the Soviet Union has been urgently carried out and fundamentally completed. In spite of these achievements, there still remain numerous problems in the propaganda, information and press work. For example, its struggle characteristics remain blunt; the popularization of the line and policies of the party and state has not been profoundly carried out and has failed to fulfill its objectives; and this work has yet to extend its scope to all localities and foundations throughout the country.

E. The public health system has begun to serve the people at the grassroots level. The public health network has been further broadened, while more attention has been paid to the movements of maintaining good health and preventing diseases as well as movements to plant herbs and exploit and use herbal medicine. This is a positive direction of development aimed at enhancing the tradition and position of strength of the public health service in our country. It is an important contribution to solution of the problem of shortages of medicines and the problem of providing medical treatment for and tending the health of the people. The public health services, both in the central area and in the localities, have also paid close attention to the task of building and training the contingent of public health cadres. Monks and novices in many areas have also positively contributed to curing diseases among the people with herbal medicine. Generally speaking, the public health system has not yet met the people's requirements in curing diseases and tending to their health. The efficiency and spirit of doctors and medical cadres in serving the people are still at a low level, while the management and distribution of medicines are still not efficient.

IV. Some Successful Achievements Have Been Scored in Increasing the Efficiency of the Contingent of Cadres, Promoting and Expanding the Efficiency of the State Apparatus With a View To Profoundly Changing the Basic Point of Implementation Arrangements

This is an urgent requirement as stipulated in the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee, with a view to guaranteeing the successful implementation of the First 5-Year State Plan. It is also aimed at further strengthening the consolidation of the system the dictatorship of the proletariat.

By implementing the aforesaid plan and policies, we have fulfilled the following tasks in the past year: We have attached importance to increasing the efficiency of the contingent of cadres with respect to their abilities and revolutionary virtues. Through recent study of the eighth resolution of the party Central Committee and by engaging in political life, cadres at all branches -- ranging from the central to the grassroots levels -- have profoundly understood the line and policies of the party and state in the new stage as well as the various lessons experienced in the maintenance and building of socialism in our country during the past 5 years. As a result of this understanding, the cadres have upheld their acknowledgement of and corrected certain points of mistakes in their line of thinking and attitudes. As a result, an ever stronger cohesion has been built and the spirit of responsibility has been enhanced in the ranks of cadres at all levels and in all branches. We have continued to provide training in basic theory for hundreds of leading cadres, while organizing short-term and long-term training in the technical, specialized and academic fields for more than 1,000 cadres of various branches. We have completed the study of and preparations for the consolidation and rehabilitation of the apparatus organizing system, and have fixed roles, responsibilities, relationship, regulations and working procedures for various branches and various levels in order to further increase the efficiency of the state apparatuses.

Some provinces, for example, Houa Phan, Xieng Khouang, Phong Saly and Oudomsai, have achieved considerable success in implementing the plan and policy of simplifying the organizing system and increasing the number of cadres at the district and grassroots levels. Provincial apparatuses have been reorganized and the contingents of key cadres at the district level have been strengthened in these provinces. To enhance the efficiency of the administration, we have studied and enforced a number of laws, regulations and policies, including laws concerning the democratic rights and obligations of the people, and changed and added certain policies on production, import and export trading, agricultural taxes, industries and so forth. The arrangements for the implementation of these laws, regulations and policies have also been effectively changed. These changes have been demonstrated in some areas. For example, several district and provincial administrative committees have begun to pay attention to turning to the grassroots level to better understand the situation and to study and promote work.

Forces have been concentrated in guiding the implementation of primary, urgent tasks, for example, guidance of the seasonal rice farming, carrying out of intensive cultivation, purchasing and exchanging of goods, the collection of agricultural taxes, the building of national defense and public security forces and so forth. These are very important factors that have guaranteed the achievement of more successes in comparison with previous years. Those localities or branches that have effectively implemented these points would achieve success in clearly changing the working movements.

Champassak and some other provinces have successfully coordinated various tasks, for example, the tasks of persuading and motivating the people to fight enemies and consolidating and building political bases with the task of encouraging the people to promote production by assigning the provincial party and administrative committees to regularly inspect and guide the implementation of these tasks. As a result, progress has been clearly achieved in the movements in several fields, for example, production has been developed, the maintenance of public security has been strengthened, political bases have been consolidated and the movement to switch to agricultural cooperatives has been restored. Party work and the task of building and training key cadres in cantons and villages have also been developed.

Along with these good points, we still have certain weak points in the matter of guidance and arrangement for the implementation of work. Attention has not been paid to examining and reviewing lessons. This is a weak point which has delayed the implementation of tasks and has limited our achievements.

V. Brilliant Achievements Have Also Been Scored in Foreign Affairs

A new step has been achieved in the implementation of a foreign line of peace, independence, self-mastery and socialism. It has created favorable conditions for the defense and building of the country, and has raised to an ever higher level our role and status in the international arena.

We are very proud to note that only 5 years after its establishment, our beloved LPDR has become a member of the socialist community with the great Soviet Union as the core. This is a result of the process of development of the heroic, indomitable revolutionary struggle of our entire party and people. It is also the result of the genuine Marxist-Leninist line of our party and the trust and love given us on the basis of the spirit of socialist internationalism by various fraternal parties and countries.

During the past year, a new qualitative stage of development has been achieved in all sectors in the combat alliance and special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam. The implementation of the treaty on the determination of the national border between the two countries has also been initially successful. The agreement on mutual assistance and cooperation for the 5-year period has also been successfully implemented. This has paved a glorious path for the economic, cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. The high-level meetings and talks, as well as the exchanges of visits and lessons between party and state delegations, delegations of the economic and cultural branches and delegations of various sister provinces have prompted mutual understanding, trust and concrete and effective assistance and cooperation between the two countries. The militant solidarity and special relations between Laos and Kampuchea have also been developed. During the past year, we have done our best to give moral support and material assistance to the fraternal Kampuchean peoples in the cause of the rehabilitation, development and defense of the country.

The all-round solidarity, cooperation and relations between our country and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have also been further consolidated and strengthened. We would like to express sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union for continuously providing great and precious assistance to our Lao people in the cause of national defense and socialist construction.

We highly appreciate and fully support the Soviet peace plan that was presented to the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, as well as the initiatives on peace presented by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev during his visits to India and the Federal Republic of Germany. We regard those proposals as a great contribution to the peace and tranquillity of various nations in the world. We also would like to express sincere gratitude to the various fraternal socialist countries for their invaluable, friendly and fraternal assistance to us.

The glorious success of the vice foreign ministers meeting between Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and the Soviet Union and a number of other socialist countries, which was held in Vientiane last December, has shown the unanimity and vigorous support of the various fraternal socialist countries for the cause of just struggle of the three Indochinese countries.

We wholeheartedly hail and completely support the various resolute measures of the Polish party and government, whose aim is to smash the schemes to seize administrative power by the various reactionaries in the country in collusion with the imperialists; save Poland from crisis; and safeguard independence, sovereignty and socialist revolutionary gains. We solemnly denounce the various pressures and arrogant interference of the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic -- a sovereign country that is a member of the Warsaw Pact and of the socialist community. We strongly oppose the U.S. use of the Polish problem as a pretext to slander the Soviet Union and return to the use of the outdated policy of an embargo on shipments, which has further increased tension in the world. The United States must bear full responsibility for the consequences arising from their acts.

We fully support the struggle of the heroic Cuban people against the intervention, intimidation and aggression of the U.S. imperialists, to defend socialist Cuba -- the radiant beacon of national independence and socialism in the Western Hemisphere.

The strengthening of the militant solidarity and special relationship between our country and Vietnam and Kampuchea, and the strengthening of the solidarity and all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, remain forever a cornerstone of the foreign policy of our party and state.

In pursuance of the consistent policy of peace, friendship and good-neighbor relations and closely coordinating with the other two fraternal Indochinese countries, our foreign minister visited some Southeast Asian countries, for example, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, Burma and Thailand. The visits served not only to strengthen friendship and neighborly relations, but to improve mutual understanding and promote negotiations between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries in order to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, friendship, stability and cooperation. With regard to the Kingdom of Thailand, all the principles and measures aimed at fostering good-neighbor relations between the two countries, which were stipulated in the January and April 1979 joint communiques, have been reiterated. In the interest of the peoples of the two countries -- Laos and Thailand -- we have correctly implemented and will continue to implement the various agreements signed between the two countries. We hope that the Thai side will do likewise.

As a member of the Nonaligned Coordination Committee, we have made earnest contributions to preserving solidarity and the spirit of resistance against imperialism within the Nonaligned Movement, and to supporting the struggle to create a new international economic order on the basis of equality and mutual respect for national sovereignty. At the United Nations, we have resolutely exposed the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries, opposed the arms race and demanded a reduction in military forces for the sake of peace, international detente and the security of all nations.

We would like to sincerely thank the governments of India, Sweden and other countries, as well as the international organizations, for their continued assistance to our people to heal the wounds of war, to restore and develop the economy and to develop culture.

We express satisfaction with the resumption of normal international relations between our country and France. Our relations with the United States have yet to improve because the U.S. administration still continues to play the China card and to implement an anti-LPDR policy. As for China, we resolutely oppose the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles. However, the friendship between our people and the Chinese people remains as firm as ever. During the past several years -- as we will continue to do in the future -- we have done everything possible to safeguard and restore friendship and neighborly relations in the interests of peace in Southeast Asia, Asia and the world.

The victories scored in the international arena in the past year include the victory of the foreign policy of our party -- the policy which has clearly identified friend from foe, closely coordinated genuine patriotism with socialist internationalism, coordinated the strength of our country with the strength of the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries, closely united and cooperated with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries and transformed the epochal strength into a consolidated strength to serve the revolutionary struggle of our people and to fulfill the internationalist obligations of our party and state.

Respected excellencies, the great achievements in various fields that we have scored in the first year of the 5-year state plan clearly point to the potentials of our country and the new factors in the national defense and public security front, the consolidation and building of our political foundations, the comprehensive agricultural production and the transformation of organization. At the same time, we have now come to understand the new conditions that favor our foreign affairs.

All this displays the great efforts of our entire party, army and people during the past year. Most significant of all, the victories scored in the past year testify to the fact that the line and policies of our party and state are absolutely correct. The line and policies are correct not only in the sense of collective plans, but in terms of detailed plans, direction and actual implementation. These victories also show that if we know how to vigorously go to the grassroots level in any locality and at any time, create unity among the masses, enhance the overall strength of all services, closely coordinate all branches of work and effectively build the revolutionary forces at the grassroots level, we will be able to firmly and extensively consolidate and develop the mass movement in that locality at any time.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, I propose that the SPC praise our workers, peasants, compatriots of all tribes, the armed forces and security forces, cadres and state employees at all levels and in all branches, mass organizations, learned persons, patriotic intellectuals and Buddhist monks and novices for enhancing the spirit of mastery, heroically overcoming all difficulties and making noble contributions to the overall victory of our national construction and national defense during the past year. While scoring the above-mentioned achievements, we are still faced with the following numerous difficulties and shortcomings that must be overcome and rectified:

1. Our revolutionary vigilance has yet to be profoundly understood. We have not yet clearly understood the nature of the fierce, uncompromising, complex and all-round struggle against the various reactionary forces. We have not yet clearly understood their cunning and cruel characteristics. In some areas and on some occasions, we have not been able to fully predict complex events that may take place. We continue to be careless and relax our attention, thus enabling the enemy to take advantage of this to cause difficulties for us in implementing the task of defending and building our country.
2. The task of going to the grassroots level has undergone changes, but this has not yet been done steadily. The situation in some areas is not very good. We have not yet firmly grasped the three-pronged approach for attacking the enemy and building basic establishments.

Some localities and branches of work have not yet shown determination to go to the grass-roots level. The fear of hardships and difficulties, the bureaucratic way of thinking and violations of the right to collective mastery of the masses continue to exist.

3. Generally speaking, production has developed considerably, but some branches of work and sectors have not yet fulfilled state plans or have barely fulfilled them. This shows that we have not yet firmly grasped the economic policy and plans of the party and state. The management work remains very complex. The sense of self-reliance and self-sufficiency and the initiatives to exploit the various superiorities of some localities and mobilize the people's strength to resolve various problems continue to be limited. Small-scale, medium-scale and all-out economic construction has not been effectively applied in the proper direction, thereby minimizing the results of work.

4. Despite efforts being made to improve the spiritual and material life of the people of various tribes, the laboring people, particularly the cadres, combatants, workers, state employees and people living in remote areas, have encountered many difficulties in their living conditions.

5. Guidance in organizing the actual implementation of work continues to lack details and has not yet brought into full play the overall strength of all branches of work. Experiments are not being given the proper weight so that experience can be drawn from them. Examinations to find new favorable factors and the mobilization and promotion of various movements have not yet been timely carried out. Many localities continue to give less attention to these matters.

6. The diplomatic work has yet to bring into full play all the international conditions that favor the implementation of the task of defending and building our socialist fatherland. In particular, proper attention has yet to be given to the aspect of economic relations with foreign countries. The utilization of international assistance has not been pragmatic, has not been carried out in a thrifty manner and has not been truly effective.

Part Two

Direction and Tasks for 1982

Respected personages, we have entered the second year of the First 5-Year States Plan at a time when the situation at home and abroad is basically favorable in many respects. Nevertheless, there remain considerable difficulties and complexities. The U.S. imperialists continue their arms race to push mankind into the dangers of war. The Beijing expansionists and hegemonists are following the bellicose U.S. policy and continue to advance far along the path of betraying socialism and opposing revolutionary movements and world peace. The U.S.-China collusion continues to pose a great danger to the peace and security of various nations, for example, in Asia. However, they are being faced with weakness, crises and contradiction. Their capabilities have been limited, and it is inevitable that they will fail to reverse the wheel of history and the epochal trend.

The struggles of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism continue to be difficult, fierce and uncompromising. However, the general trend is: The three revolutionary currents and the struggle movements for peace in the world will continue to grow and develop continuously, and they have won victories with each passing day.

In Southeast Asia, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles continue to carry out multifaceted destructive activities against the three countries in Indochina in order to sow discord in each country, destroy the unity among the three countries and between these countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and create hostilities between the three Indochinese countries and the various ASEAN countries, in an attempt to weaken and later swallow up the three Indochinese countries and expand their territory to the Southeast Asian region.

Meanwhile, the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries have been consolidated and further strengthened. The Southeast Asian people have seen ever more clearly that the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists pose the main danger to the national independence, peace and stability in the region. The trend of independence and neutrality and the trend

toward negotiations and peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries have emerged with each passing day.

In our country, the struggle between us and the enemy remains complex, fierce and uncompromising. Even though the reactionary forces have been continuously defeated and repulsed, they have not yet given up their multifaceted destructive schemes against our country. They are making efforts to know our shortcomings, weak points, difficulties and areas of negligence in order to counterattack us through various heinous, relentless tricks, in the hope of weakening us and fulfilling their aggressive intention of swallowing up our country. For this reason, the entire party, army and people must always heighten their vigilance and be determined to safeguard the country and smash to bits all their schemes and sabotage activities.

No matter how dangerous and relentless our present enemies are, they are being isolated. They are beset with contradiction within their own ranks. Every day their henchmen lose confidence and trust in their masters, and their morale is deteriorating. Our country has become more firmly stable and the all-round forces of our revolution have grown and become stronger than ever before. Our entire party, army and people have become singleminded. With the clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee and the government, and with the great assistance and cooperation of the various fraternal socialist countries and broad international support, it is inevitable that we will resolve our weak points and shortcomings, surmount various difficulties and splendidly fulfill the First 5-Year Plan. To splendidly fulfill the second-year projects of the 5-year plan, we have the following objectives and direction as our main tasks:

A. The three main objectives of the 1982 tasks:

1. To continue carrying out the task of defending the country and maintaining public order, and effectively build and consolidate political foundations in order to daily pacify and normalize the situation, for example, in various important strategic areas.
2. To vigorously step up production; ensure self-sufficiency in food supplies, a portion of which should be kept in stock; increase the sources of export goods; and ensure the normalization and improvement of the living conditions of the people, in particular for those cadres, combatants, workers and people living in remote areas.
3. To further conduct basic surveys in preparation for the construction of some main projects of strategic significance in the economic and national defense spheres in the years to come.

B. The direction for the main tasks for 1982:

1. To strengthen the all-people unity; continue to heighten vigilance; strive to build, consolidate and strengthen political foundations; effectively carry out the task of defending the country and maintaining public order and public security; effectively counter the enemy's multifaceted sabotage activities; and ensure that the situation in our country firmly returns to normal, particularly in the areas of strategic importance in the political, economic and national defense spheres.
2. To step up agricultural production in all respects; persevere to win great achievements in the annual farming season; ensure self-sufficiency in food supplies, a portion of which would be kept in stock; consolidate the movement of turning to agricultural cooperatives and ensure the firm development of this movement, particularly in the areas of rice cultivation; broaden the irrigation work, with the purpose of expanding arable areas and carrying out intensive farming; increase the efficiency of production; step up the forestry work, such as surveying, planning, forest reservation, tree planting and forest exploitation; and, at the same time, positively lead the development and materialization of family economy.

3. To preserve and develop the production capacity of the various existing basic industries in order to develop agriculture and communications and transportation and to produce commodities; adopt policies and positive methods to restore and develop handicraft; and further develop survey and research work in preparation for future construction of major enterprises of strategic importance.
4. To modify the distribution and circulation work and, first of all, modify the policies of pricing, wages and purchase of rice and forest products; broaden state and collective trade networks; strengthen the task of guiding private traders and the task of managing markets, cash, and foreign currencies; and effectively organize the purchase of rice and forest products and the collection of the agricultural tax.
5. To strengthen the guiding of export and import work; strive to find sources of export goods; and effectively organize import procedures, with special attention to the supply of fuel, material, equipment and spare parts, in order to serve industrial and agricultural production, communications and transportation and meet the necessary requirements of the state and people.
6. To improve and guarantee communication networks, particularly the various important strategic routes; expand communications in the countryside; effectively organize the exploitation and use of state and private transport means; develop the existing modified traditional transport means of the people; and pay more attention to waterway transportation.
7. To strictly practice thrift in all areas of production, combat and consumption; carefully manage expenses for administration, national defense, public security and foreign affairs in order to accumulate capital to serve production and improve the people's living conditions; and implement the business procedures and balanced and profitable management regulations toward state factories and plants in accordance with the spirit of the resolution adopted by the Political Bureau in August 1981.
8. To step up the educational, public health, cultural, information, postal and sports work; and pay attention to raising the quality of these works and expand them to minority, hilly and remote areas.
9. To accelerate the consolidation and rebuilding of the party and state apparatuses from the central levels down to the local levels, with particular attention to the district and grassroots levels; modify work procedures and style, strengthen the methods for checking, organizing, guiding and putting into practice the procedures and style and pay particular attention to experimental work in order to draw experience; and strengthen the task of building and nurturing the ranks of cadres, particularly the key and management cadres.
10. To strive to step up diplomatic work to serve the task of defending and building the country; be determined to oppose the schemes and actions of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces to oppose the revolution in our country and in fraternal Vietnam and Kampuchea; strengthen the militant alliance and special solidarity between Laos and Vietnam and among Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea; unite and cooperate in all respects with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries; struggle resolutely and persistently to bring peace, friendship, stability and cooperation to Southeast Asia, thus honorably contributing to the cause of peace and revolution of the people throughout the world; strengthen the aspect of economic relations with foreign countries; and effectively and thriftily make use of international assistance.

Respected personages, entering the second year of the First 5-Year Plan, we have many splendid hopes. Despite many difficulties and shortcomings, we are aware of the work to be done and the direction to take toward victories. Our country's position and strength have grown and become stronger than ever before.

The militant relations and special solidarity between our country and Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries have been further consolidated. International assistance and support given our revolutionary cause has become basically more and more favorable. Under the clear-sighted leadership of the party, thanks to the traditions of unity and perseverance of our country, which will not yield to any difficulties and obstacles, which dares to think and do and which carries out work while studying and drawing lessons from the work, we will inevitably win victories in implementing the state plans for 1982, thereby creating favorable conditions for the successful implementation of the First 5-Year Plan.

Long live the LPDR! Long live the honorable and glorious LPRP!

SIANG PASASON HAILS LPLA FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

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[Text] Vientiane, 20 Jan (KPL) -- SIANG PASASON, organ of the party CC, today front-pages and editorial hailing the 33rd anniversary of the Lao People's Liberation Army.

Under the glorious and correct leadership of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, and receiving the patronage from the entire Lao people as well as enjoying support and assistance from fraternal countries, the LPLA had scored significant success, and actively contributed in the struggle against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists and their henchmen, culminating in complete liberation of the nation, the editorial writes.

Since the proclamation of the republic, in close collaboration with the Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples and having support and assistance from the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, the LPLA has resolutely and actively engaged in the cause of national socialist construction and defense, the editorial notes. In furthering its heroic and glorious tradition, the LPLA together with the Lao people has foiled all undermining acts of the imperialists, the Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, thus normalizing the social order in the country.

The glorious achievements of the LPLA and the people, in the past 30-odd years during the national liberation struggle as well as in the past 6 years, have clearly proved the correct leadership of the party, the genuine Marxist-Leninist party.

These victories have in effect demonstrated dedication sacrificed by combatants and people who have taken part in the movements of national liberation, social progress, the cause of safeguarding peace and security in Southeast Asia and in the world, the editorial emphasizes. In the tasks of national socialist defence and construction, the paper, however, points out, it requires firmer proletarian dictatorship, and the upgrading of the might of the armed forces is a most important factor, the editorial notes.

On the occasion of the 33rd Army Day, the entire Lao people hailed the successes of the LPLA and wholeheartedly wish the LPLA new and still greater successes in the implementation of the 8th resolution of the party CC and the State First 5-Year Plan, the editorial concluded.

LE THANH NGHI ATTENDS HAI HUNG PARTY CONGRESS

OW200855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Amid the radiant atmosphere of the new year, Hai Hung recently held the fourth provincial party organization congress. The congress was attended by 500 delegates representing the province's 22 party organizations and units, with a total number of more than 900,000 party members. Also present at the congress were Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, and five other high ranking cadres that the party Central Committee had sent to the congress to run in the election of delegates to the fifth national party congress.

During its session the congress studied and discussed the central level's draft documents to be presented at the fifth national party congress and elected a 36-member delegation, including the 6 comrades that the central level had sent to run in the election, to represent the Hai Hung provincial party organization at the coming party congress. The delegates devoted much time to gathering and studying the suggestions made by cadres and party members from the grassroots-level units and heatedly discussed the central-level documents. They unanimously agreed that the line set forth at the fourth party congress was correct and creative. They also agreed with the central level's assessment of the achievements our entire party, people and army have scored over the past 5 years, among them the national reunification, the consolidation and development of the administration, and the glorious victories over the Chinese aggressors and their lackeys in the wars on our country's northern and southwestern borders. They also voiced their agreement on the objectives that the party Central Committee set forth for the 1981-85 5-Year Plan.

Taking note of the fact that Hai Hung is a province of the Red River Delta with a large labor force and fertile land, the delegates also agreed that the policy of agricultural development through intensive and specialized cultivation set forth by the central level is correct and creative.

Last year Hai Hung was one of the provinces that outstandingly fulfilled its task of grain and foodstuff delivery to the state. It also overfulfilled its export goods production plan. Over the past 5 years, Hai Hung contributed to the state 1.1 tons of paddy, 1 quintal of pork in live weight and 1 quintal of jute per cultivated hectare.

The aforementioned achievements are indeed great and obvious. However, taking into consideration the actual situation in the region, the congress agreed with the central level's observation that we have committed many errors and shortcomings on the economic front over the past 5 years. Due to their subjectiveness and impatience, a few areas overextended the scope of cooperatives. A few districts became too big when they annexed two or three other districts and did not meet the requirements of the present reality and material-technical base. There were also areas that failed to actively create conditions for farming by being too concerned with expanding the winter crop area and that were unable to apply intensive cultivation during the winter crop season, which more or less affected intensive cultivation in two rice crops.

Conservatism and sluggishness were manifested in the fostering and training of young cadres and not enough attention was given to training scientific and technical cadres in many areas. A number of delegates pointed out that although Hai Hung adopted contractual work for most of the winter plants at an early date, it was rather slow in moving this system from the winter subsidiary crops to rice.

The delegates devoted much time to discussing the resolution of the 11th VCP Central Committee plenum and contributed suggestions to improving the province's 1982 plan.

In 1982 Hai Hung will concentrate efforts to further accelerating the production of grain and foodstuffs, boosting stockbreeding, vigorously developing the local industry, expanding the production of consumer and export goods and improving the work distribution system. It will send more workers to new economic zones in the south and the mountain region. It will strive to reach the set targets of 840,000 tons of grain, 600,000 head of hog and 50 million dong in export goods.

Encouraged by the success of the provincial party organization congress, all cadres, party members and people of Hai Hung are actively engaging in a seething 60-day movement to emulate one another in scoring achievements to greet the fifth party congress by registering greater successes, overcoming shortcomings and satisfactorily implementing the 1982 State Plan right from the first month of the first quarter of the year.

HO CHI MINH CITY HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS 11-18 JAN

OW201121 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Jan 82

[Text] According to VNA, the Ho Chi Minh City party organization held its congress from 11 to 18 January 1982 to discuss the documents to be presented at the fifth national party congress and to elect delegates to that congress.

Displaying a spirit of criticism and self-criticism, more than 550 delegates representing more than 40,000 party members of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization contributed more than 10,000 suggestions on developing the achievements scored at party organization congresses at the grassroots, precinct, district and similar levels; on the documents to be presented at the fifth national party congress; and on solving outstanding problems facing the city party organization.

By taking into account local conditions over the past 5 years in terms of equipment, techniques, land and workers' skills and by developing the movement of learning from progressive models, Ho Chi Minh City has bravely overcome obstacles and difficulties in developing production.

The delegates unanimously endorsed the draft political report assessing the situation and setting forth the general economic line for the coming 5 years and the 1980's.

Through the party congresses from the grassroots to the city level, the delegates realized that the Ho Chi Minh City party organization has grown in terms of knowledge, confidence and determination regarding the revolutionary task carried out by our people under our party's leadership. This constitutes resolutions and an impetus for satisfactorily implementing the 1982 State Plan.

The delegates were moved by the fact that the VCP Central Committee had sincerely and seriously criticized its past own shortcomings in leadership and guidance and had set forth the objectives and direction of national development in the 1980's consistent with the country's characteristics and actual conditions.

The delegates criticized a number of incorrect views on the party-building task expressed by attendants of congresses at the grassroots, precinct, district and similar levels. However, all the diverse views on the various issues mentioned in the documents will be presented by the city's party organization delegation at the fifth national party congress.

The delegates warmly commended the party organizations at the grassroots, precinct, district and similar levels for enthusiastically and scrupulously holding their congresses even though they were busily engaged in many yearend tasks, and for contributing many concrete suggestions on the important issues mentioned in the documents.

The delegates appealed to all party organization members to turn their minds to the fifth national party congress, to strive to fulfill the 1982 plan right from the early months of the year and to take good care of the lives of the city's people, especially the workers, cadres, civil servants, troops, families of dead heroes and families in good standing with the revolution so that they will be able to enjoy a merry Tet festival, materially and spiritually.

Some 56 delegates capable of displaying the ability and wisdom of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization were elected to attend the Fifth VCP Congress.

HA NAM NINH PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK211047 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] During its first round held from 9 to 16 January, the third Congress of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization worked intensively, enthusiastically and seriously, concentrating on studying the draft documents of the VCP Central Committee. The congress showed a high degree of unanimity with the documents and contributed numerous suggestions to them. It also appointed 46 delegates to the Fifth VCP Congress.

Of the 497 delegates attending the congress, 448 spoke during group discussions and 29 made statements during plenary sessions, contributing a total of more than 1,000 suggestions. Thus, more than 90 percent of the delegates expressed their views.

The congress showed a high degree of unanimity with the draft documents of the VCP Central Committee, considering them as major theoretical works which summed up realities, and as a concretization of the general line and the economic line laid down by the Fourth VCP Congress.

Over the past 5 years, despite the many difficulties it encountered, Ha Nam Ninh has made progress in both economic building and the people's livelihood. In 1981, overcoming numerous difficulties caused by natural calamities and supply shortages, the province overfulfilled the annual grain production plan by 6.3 percent, producing 190,000 tons more than in 1980. It also exceeded its plan norms for the output of industrial, small industrial, handicraft and export products and quickly fulfilled its grain and foodstuff obligation.

Many new factors have emerged in the province. Aside from the model districts excelling in intensive rice cultivation such as Hai Hau and Xuan Thuy, which have achieved a yield of more than 6 tons per hectare, Duy Tien, a low-lying district, has gained prominence by producing a yield of more than 5 tons per hectare. Duy Tien has also actively sent out people to build new economic zones and practiced family planning, reducing the rate of population growth from 3.2 percent to 1.5 percent. This year, the district plans to cut down the absolute number of its population by 3,000, thus ensuring an average grain supply of 410 kg per capita.

Nam Ninh District last year achieved the highest value of industrial output in the province, turning out products worth 36 million dong. The Son Hong, Son Thuy, Chau Giang and Duy Tien cooperatives produced export goods worth 1.5-2 million dong each.

Ha Nam Ninh Province also has numerous important economic products, such as salt, of which it is a bigger producer of the country. It is producing a number of new products designed to support production and to meet consumers' needs such as insecticide sprayers, foot-operated threshers, ferrocement boats, and high quality bicycles, and bicycle accessories.

Ha Nam Ninh still has many difficulties and shortcomings, however. The province is still unable to meet its own needs for grain. There is an acute shortage of consumer goods. The province's distribution, circulation and pricing work still show shortcomings. Conservatism, sluggishness, bureaucratism, redtape and the practice of subsidization still prevail among the leadership of some grassroots units and sectors.

Fully understanding the views of the VCP Central Committee contained in the draft documents and the resolution of the 11th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization congress unanimously adopted a program of action under which it will concentrate on satisfactorily implementing the 1982 plan. In the immediate future, the province will strive to grow 2,000-3,000 hectares of 5th-month spring rice more than the norms require, thus producing 440,000 tons of grain in this crop season alone as compared with the planned total annual output of 900,000 tons. It will launch a vigorous movement for the cultivation of soybeans, mulberry and other subsidiary food crops and industrial plants. IN the first quarter, it will strive to achieve a value of industrial, small industrial and handicraft output equal to 23-25 percent of the planned annual output value.

The entire party organization and people of Ha Nam Ninh expressed their determination to resolve the food and clothing problem and to make increasing contributions to the state. As a Red River Delta province having considerable potential in manpower, land forests and sea area as well as a great variety of traditional trades, Ha Nam Ninh must bring its management system up to date and build stable and strong party organizations at all levels so as to fully exploit its enormous potential.

The congress held discussions and made many suggestions concerning the building of the district level. For example, it suggested that successful experiences of the frontrank districts be reviewed and applied, that the party and the state make a decision soon on giving concrete responsibilities to districts, and that investments be made in various fields to create proper conditions for the district to become a planning and budgetary level.

In party building, the congress proposed that efforts must be made first of all to enable all party committee echelons and party members to fully understand the line of the central level. They must also promote unity and single-mindedness, uphold their responsible, vanguard and exemplary role in work, production and life, and strengthen control and discipline within the party.

ALL-ARMY PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS CONCLUDES

BK210956 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] After five days of urgent and scrupulous work, the all-army party organization congress concluded successfully on the evening of 19 January. Attending the congress were 422 delegates from the party organizations of various military regions, army corps, armed branches and services, agencies, institutes and army schools. This figure includes 382 high-ranking cadres and 27 heroes of the people's armed forces.

The delegates to the congress warmly welcomed Le Duc Tho, Vo Nguyen Giap and some other comrades appointed by the party Central Committee to attend the congress and stand as candidates in the election of delegates to the fifth nationwide VCP Congress.

During the congress, with a high sense of responsibility the delegates heatedly discussed the documents to be presented at the Fifth VCP Congress. They expressed agreement on the basic contents of the documents. Many of them referred to the realities in their own localities and units to expound on the Central Committee's observations on the situation in the country during the past. They made many suggestions concerning measures to overcome the urgent problems in the tasks of building the economy and consolidating national defense.

The delegates to the congress discussed and carefully analyzed the enemy schemes, especially those of the reactionary Beijing rulers, who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists to wage a many-sided war of sabotage in order to weaken and annex our country. Many of the delegates made statements on the relations between the two strategic missions and stressed the need to strengthen the all-people national defense and to ensure political security and social order and stability.

It is necessary to make all the armed forces' cadres and combatants and the people of all strata well aware of the enemy's wicked plots so that they can heighten their vigilance, be determined to defeat the enemy's many-sided war of sabotage and be ready to defeat all types of war waged by the enemies under any circumstance.

The delegates also expressed many realistic views on consolidating the party in general as well as the party organizations in the army and on promoting the vanguard role and leadership of the party. They were elated to hear an address by Le Duc Tho, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau. He elaborated on some basic facts contained in the draft documents of the party Central Committee and underlined the present duties of the army party organizations, which are to concentrate the leadership's role in increasing the combat strength and the standard of political and ideological knowledge of troops; to organize training for troops to master modern weapons and equipment; to always uphold vigilance and be ready to fight; and to victoriously fulfill all the tasks assigned by the party and the people.

The delegates to the congress elected an army delegation of 93 comrades to the Fifth VCP Congress. Le Duc Tho, Vo Nguyen Giap, Van Tien Dung and Chu Huy Man were elected with a majority of votes. The congress also approved a message to be sent to the Fifth VCP Congress and a letter addressed to the all the people's armed forces.

Concluding the congress, Van Tien Dung, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first deputy secretary of the party Central Committee's Military Commission, pointed to the immediate tasks of all the units' party organizations. They are to accelerate the movement for revolutionary acts in a broad and enthusiastic manner in order to change the situation in all army units comprehensively, to emulate the scoring of outstanding achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress and to be prepared to implement all of the congress resolutions in the most satisfactory manner.

QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Editorial

BK211253 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 20 Jan 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 January editorial: "Heartily Welcome the All-Army Party Organization Congress of Delegates"]

[Text] After several days of intense work, the all-army party organization congress of delegates has concluded with fine success, at a time when our armed forces and people are accelerating the emulation movement to score achievements to honor the fifth party congress, and when our country has concluded the first year of the Third 5-Year Plan successfully and is embarking on the second year with a new impetus and vigorous confidence in the prospect of our revolution's advance.

During the 5-year period -- a glorious and historic period in our struggle to consolidate national independence and unification and build socialism -- following the convening of the fourth party congress under the leadership of the stalwart and broadly experienced vanguard party, our army and people have surmounted all difficulties and ordeals while advancing steadily. A new system of proletarian economy has been established throughout the country and considerable achievements have been recorded in the struggle to heal the wounds of war and to restore and develop the economy and culture. In addition, we have won glorious victories in the two wars of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, thus safeguarding our country's sacred territorial integrity, fulfilling our international duty and creating an unprecedentedly strong and interrelated strategic position for the revolutions in the three Indochinese countries.

The leadership of the party has been a decisive factor in all victories of our army. Organized and trained by the vanguard party and esteemed President Ho Chi Minh, our army has grown ever stronger and is rapidly becoming a modern regular army capable of standing combat ready and fighting gallantly to defend the fatherland, while participating enthusiastically in national construction.

As a revolutionary army which is always loyal to the party, country and people and imbued with noble proletarian internationalism, our army is an effective instrument of the state and a solid pillar of the system of socialist collective mastery. For this reason, it deserves the love and confidence of our entire party and all our people.

Over the past 5 years, our army's party organization has been consolidated and expanded constantly. Meanwhile, the contingent of party members throughout our army has developed in both quantity and quality, playing a leading and exemplary role in all combat and noncombat assignments and serving as a core force for the assumption of party leadership among the armed forces and the transformation of party policies into the revolutionary strength of our entire army.

Participating in the all-army party organization congress of delegates this time were outstanding representatives elected from party congresses at all levels and from various grassroots units, national defense enterprises, institutes, military regions, armed services and branches, army corps and general departments, who have been on assignments in all parts of the country -- from the north to the south and from the border areas to offshore islands. With the participation of these outstanding delegates, the congress reflects the growth, the strength and the morale of our entire army.

This all-army party organization congress of delegates, which was held on the basis of the party congresses at various levels and conducted properly in an intensive and serious manner, also shows that all the party organizations in the army have reached a high identity of views on the party line and have contributed their views to the draft documents of the congress.

Through the convening of party organization congresses at various levels, cadres and party members have been able to further improve their political background, strengthen solidarity and unanimity, understand clearly the situation and tasks of the new revolutionary stage, and believe firmly in the progress and certain victory of our revolution and the bright prospects of our nation.

Mustering the intellect of the entire army, the all-army party organization congress of delegates has discussed and contributed many of its views to various draft documents -- the political report, the report on party-development activities and suggestions for the amendment of the party statutes -- which will be presented at the national party congress, as well as to appointed delegates to this congress.

The voice of the all-army party organization congress of delegates was the voice of high identity of views by our entire army on the party's revolutionary, economic and military line. The congress has demonstrated the persistent determination of all party organizations throughout our army to unite closely behind the party Central Committee, to implement successfully the resolution which will be adopted by the fifth party congress, and to make the People's Army a powerful and modern regular army so that it can fulfill its current historic mission -- to remain combat ready for national defense while participating in economic development and fulfilling its national and international duties.

Each party congress is an important milestone marking a period of glorious development of our revolution. In making preparations for the fifth party congress, we have created an abundant source of encouragement and hope among our entire party, people and army, and a high tide of revolutionary movement through the country, as well as vigorous changes in the struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

Heartily welcoming the success of the all-army party organization congress of delegates, our people's armed forces continue to emulate the greatest achievements to honor the fifth party congress. With steel-like confidence in the party's far-sighted leadership, our cadres and combatants in all units and on all battle fronts are studying and working tirelessly and enthusiastically, striving to overcome all obstacles in order to fulfill all assignments in an outstanding manner and score great successes in fighting, maintaining combat readiness and training as well as in national construction.

Letter to All Personnel

OW230009 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 21 Jan 82

[All-army congress of party organization delegates 19 January letter to all personnel of the People's Armed Forces]

[Text] Affectionately to all party members, youth union members, cadres, combatants and national defense workers and personnel,

Dear comrades: The all-army congress of party organization delegates, held from 15 to 19 January 1982, enthusiastically discussed and fully agreed with the drafts of the political report, of the party building report and of amendments of party regulations of the party Central Committee.

With a high spirit of political responsibility, this congress fully reflected the mind and feelings of the party organizations throughout the armed forces, offered many suggestions to the documents of the party congress and elected outstanding delegates to the fifth national party congress of delegates.

Imbued with enthusiasm, confidence, solidarity and cohesion, the all-army congress of party organization delegates affectionately extends to all the party members, youth union members, cadres, combatants, and national defense workers and personnel its greetings of certain victory. It was very happy to receive many letters and messages from various units and party organizations throughout the armed forces, enthusiastically greeting it. It will convey to the national party congress the armed forces' absolute confidence and deep gratitude for the party's and President Ho Chi Minh's leadership and education and will report on the initial achievements of the emulation drive to greet the party congress. All the armed forces pledge to devote all their mind and efforts to resolutely and successfully implementing the resolutions of the forthcoming national party congress and outstandingly fulfilling all the tasks assigned by the party and the state during the new revolutionary stage.

Dear comrades, each party congress is a historical landmark that evidences the victories achieved by our country's revolution and paves the way for our people to advance and register new and still greater achievements. The fifth party congress will decide on important issues on our people's path. It will review the implementation of the lines of the fourth party congress, correctly assess the strong points, shortcomings and actual situation of our country at present, clearly analyze the causes of successes and difficulties, map out the objectives, guidelines and tasks of the 1981-85 period and the 1980's and decide on policies and measures aimed at developing the country's strong position and advantages, insuring that the economy surmount difficulties and advance steadily.

Turning toward the fifth party congress, a major congress of all our party, people and armed forces, with enthusiasm for the great achievements scored and with firm confidence in our strength and capability to surmount immediate difficulties, the all-army congress of party organization delegates calls on all the party members, youth union members, cadres, combatants and national defense workers and personnel engaged in fighting, standing combat ready, training, productive labor, economic construction and international obligation:

1. To be ready to seriously, thoroughly and effectively implement all resolutions of the fifth national party congress of delegates; to continue to hold aloft the invincible banner given by the party and Uncle Ho to the armed forces; to uphold patriotism and love for socialism; to develop the awareness and capability of socialist collective mastery; to raise aloft revolutionary heroism and to firmly defend our socialist fatherland, thus contributing to the successful building of socialism and fulfilling our international obligation.

2. To continue to push forward the drive for the defeat of the aggressors and national defense emulation, making it into a stirring, enthusiastic and widespread emulation drive; to successfully fulfill the five objectives of the major campaign concentrating on the three major issues, namely, to uphold the will and responsibility of the cadres, party members, youth union members and combatants, to strictly observe army regulations and push forward training and combat readiness activities, and to actively work, produce and economize, thus contributing to maintaining and improving the cadres' and combatants' material and spiritual life.

The congress is firmly confident that, under the party's leadership, our armed forces will always be a powerful revolutionary people's army, an invincible army that firmly defends our territory, airspace and territorial waters and our people's work of socialist construction, and will at the same time be a big school for the young generation that contributes to training new-type socialist men. Our armed forces pledge to forever be worthy of our revered Uncle Ho's behest that they be a revolutionary army that is faithful to the country and the people, is ready to fight and make sacrifices for the fatherland's independence and freedom and for socialism, and that fulfills any task, surmounts any difficulty and defeats any enemy.

Hanoi, 19 January 1982

On behalf of the all-army congress of delegates,

[Signed] the presidium

HAU GIANG PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONGRESS

BK240703 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Jan 82

[Text] The party organization of Hau Giang Province recently held a congress of delegates to discuss the draft documents and nominate its delegates to the fifth national party congress. On the basis of the views adopted by the congresses held at the grassroots, district, city and municipal levels, the delegates contributed their opinions expressing an identity of views with the central level as concerns the assessment of the situation, the general line and the line for economic development in the years ahead. The delegates also cited the realities in Hau Giang in presenting their views on specific problems such as determining major grain areas for the entire country, investing in the major rice-growing areas of the Mekong Delta, the building of a district model with an agroindustrial or agroindustrial-forestry economic structure and combining closely the development of the central economy and the promotion of the local economies.

The delegates devoted much time to debating the question of thrift and agreed with the central level on the policy to introduce thrift as a strict system in production and life.

In studying the resolution of the party Central Committee's 11th Plenum, the delegates recognized clearly the responsibilities of Hau Giang as a major rice-growing province in the Mekong Delta and reached an identity of views with the orientations and tasks adopted by the province for 1982, which consist of stepping up the application of science and technology in production, creating new developments in agricultural and industrial production and in export and meeting the demands of the people's life. As an immediate step, Hau Giang will concentrate efforts on caring for the winter-spring rice, developing soybeans and other short-term industrial crops for export, fulfilling intensively the grain obligation for the 10th-month crop season, controlling the sources of goods and cash and meeting the demands of production, life, security and national defense.

The congress nominated 13 delegates to attend the national party congress.

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL PRAISES PARTY CONGRESSES

BK231443 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 23 Jan 82

[From the review of Hanoi press for 23 January]

[Text] Dear friends: Over the past month many congresses of party organizations at all levels have been held in various areas throughout the country and have concluded with high success. Welcoming this success, NHAN DAN today carries an editorial entitled: "All the Congresses of the Party Organizations at Various Levels Have Concluded With Fine Success." The editorial reads in part as follows:

These congresses reflect the concentration of the mind. Many rich discussions [in the course of these congresses] testify to the fact that the general knowledge of cadres and party members are being increasingly improved. Those attending these congresses have concurred in various documents of the VCP Central Committee. Their solidarity and unanimity have been shown in various elections of delegates [to the fifth national party congress]. The fine success of these congresses of the party organizations at various levels will assure the success of the fifth party congress.

LE DUC THO SPEAKS ON VCP DRAFT DOCUMENTS

BK221424 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Jan 82

[Text] On 20 and 21 January the VCP Secretariat held a conference at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi to discuss the draft documents of the Fifth National VCP Congress. More than 800 elderly and retired party cadres attended the conference. Le Duc Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, and Song Hao, secretary of the VCP Central Committee, were present.

Those present heard Le Duc Tho present more details of the basic contents of the VCP Central Committee draft documents. He discussed developments, tasks and experiences gained from the earlier revolutionary stages.

Le Duc Tho expressed his belief that the elderly and retired party cadres clearly understand the guidelines set forth by the party congress and will contribute, together with the VCP Central Committee, to overcoming numerous difficulties, creating new opportunities for production and the people's daily life in order to fulfill various great and important tasks in the new stage of the revolution.

PHAM VAN DONG SPEECH TO NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

BK230800 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Dec 81 pp 1, 3

[Text of Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's speech at closing meeting of the Seventh National Assembly]

[Text] Dear comrade National Assembly deputies: With regard to the general situation and tasks of our country at present and in the coming years, in his important speech at the First Session of the Seventh National Assembly, Comrade General Secretary Le Duan already pointed out the major issues we all are concerned about. Today I will address only those issues related closely to the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and particularly those of the 1982 State Plan. We have held lively discussions at the various group meetings and in this conference hall.

Going back to 1981, we must try to discover all of our achievements as well as our shortcomings. In 1981 our people achieved many inspiring successes in agricultural and industrial production and in the national economy as a whole.

On the agricultural front, thanks to the application of end-product contracts with labor groups and laborers and the promulgation of various policies encouraging production and the fulfillment of grain obligations, we have been able to create a growing movement among the peasants to use manpower and land optimally by expanding the cultivated area and carrying out multicroping and to apply advanced technology in order to step up intensive cultivation and increase the crop yield, thus securing benefits for cooperative members, collectives and the state. We have, for the first time, fulfilled our agricultural production plan in all three aspects -- acreage, yield and output. Thanks to this success, the demand for grain in the rural areas has been met better now than in the previous years, the peasants have been able to fulfill their grain obligations to the state enthusiastically, and the heavy consequences of natural calamities in the north in 1980 have been overcome. The application of the contractual system in agricultural production has now become a mass revolutionary movement and is posing many new problems -- including problems of management, organization, consolidation of cooperatives, intensive and specialized cultivation, and equipping of material and technical bases -- which we must solve with the most effective measures in order to fulfill the peasants' earnest aspirations. Meanwhile, great attention must be paid to overcoming promptly all the inevitable errors in a movement which is expanding every fast and on a large scale. This is necessary in order to make it possible for the movement to continue to develop in all aspects and to help boost agricultural production incessantly, thus contributing significantly to the building of a new socialist countryside.

In industry in general as well as in the fields of capital construction and communications and transportation, the expansion of entrepreneurial rights and the application of contract wages and bonuses under various forms and other policies encouraging production are motivating workers in many establishments of various sectors and localities to promote their right to collective mastery, exploit their potential capabilities, and enhance their positiveness and creativeness in order to overcome difficulties, increase labor productivity, boost production, reduce production costs, and increase income for the laborers while securing benefits for collectives and society. As a result, although with less energy and materials than in the past, we still have been able to increase industrial production, particularly in local industry and small industry and handicrafts. In capital construction, several projects have been completed on schedule and a new and promising construction method has emerged: "the central government and localities work together, the state and the people work together." Local communications and transportation, especially rudimentary transportation, have begun to be developed in a number of provinces and cities.

The successes in the fields of agriculture, industry and capital construction have demonstrated convincingly the great and diversified capabilities of our people in the production establishments at the district level as well as in all localities. These successes have also reflected the abundant source of manpower and our working people's creative skills, which have been developed by policies encouraging production and business transactions and by a rational system of management, and have marked a new step of development in their right to collective mastery. We must pay special attention to these successes and exert further efforts toward studying policies to encourage production and business transactions and having these policies promulgated promptly by all sectors and echelons, especially by all establishments. We must also study and implement policies and principles concerning the new management system, in which the formulation and implementation of the state plan from the grassroots to central levels is the most important task.

Today, in light of such successes and prospects, let us commend our working class, our peasant class and our intelligentsia warmly. At the same time, let us commend our heroic armed forces warmly for having defended our socialist fatherland firmly while performing their noble international duties.

However, besides these inspiring successes, we must also admit that we might have done more and better in many fields of economic and cultural life, thereby further advancing our revolutionary cause. We have also committed shortcomings, particularly in the management and performance of work, the direction of production, the control of distribution and circulation, and the struggle against all negative manifestations. It is the Council of Ministers, especially the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, which is responsible for these shortcomings. Therefore, we accept the correct criticism from the National Assembly deputies sincerely.

The forthcoming fifth party congress will decide on strategic policies for the first stage (during the 1980's) of socialist industrialization and will, on that basis, set forth guidelines and tasks for the 1981-85 5-year period. By implementing these strategic policies, we will create favorable conditions for major and vigorous developmental steps in the subsequent years.

To meet that spirit, it is necessary for us to implement satisfactorily the 1982 State Plan, with special attention given to the following tasks: We must concentrate all of our efforts on developing agriculture comprehensively and, in combination with forestry and fishery, on a national basis as well as in each major economic zone, of which the district level is of primary importance; and strive to be successful in ensuring sufficient grain -- including paddy and subsidiary crops -- and food -- including vegetables, beans, sugarcane and fruits -- while stepping up animal husbandry -- including hogs, fowl, cattle and fish. This is aimed at enabling all localities to enjoy a rational diet in terms of quantity and quality. We must strive to ensure sufficient raw materials for industry and every larger quantities of valuable products for export. At this point, I must emphasize the need for all localities, especially those at the district level, to produce sufficient grain and food to feed their people and fulfill their obligation to the state while keeping part in reserve. Recently, a number of localities have engaged satisfactorily in growing soybeans and mulberry, raising silkworms, and planting cotton as well as in making fabrics and other farm products. It is necessary to make these good models widely known so that other localities can follow them.

Along with developing agriculture, we must pay attention to developing consumer goods. Here also the role played by the localities is extremely important. With their sources of local raw material, abundant labor resources, knowledge of the consumption habits and the creative force of cadres and the laboring people, the localities are totally capable of developing the various branches and trades of handicrafts and small industry in order to produce large quantities of ever more sophisticated goods that have good consumption value both at home and abroad.

We must exert efforts to develop agriculture and the consumer goods industry comprehensively in order to serve the people's material and cultural life more and more satisfactorily -- namely, to meet their demands for food, clothing, housing, movement, education, health care and so forth.

At present our country's main sources of export goods consist chiefly of agricultural, handicraft, small industry and mineral products; and we must, therefore, recognize the export capability of some industrial sectors. Efforts must be made to boost exports in order to import necessary items by promulgating policies and systems designed to encourage the various sectors, localities and establishments to carry out this important task satisfactorily under the state's unified management.

The heavy industry sectors, first of all the energy, power, coal, engineering, chemical, construction materials, communications and transport and other sectors, must develop their capacities to the highest degree to serve agriculture and the consumer and export goods industry.

We must pay special attention to the petroleum and natural gas sector and strive to cooperate satisfactorily with the Soviet Union in this sphere.

In capital construction, we must reclassify the various projects resolutely so that efforts can be concentrated on completing key projects on schedule, especially those designed to serve agricultural production and the consumer and export goods industry. Special attention must be attached to power, coal, chemicals, fertilizer, engineering, spinning, paper and construction materials projects; and firm decisions must be made to suspend projects which we are not yet able to build, and to extend the construction schedule for less important projects.

At present we must resolve a very important problem that is attracting everyone's attention -- the problem of production, distribution and circulation. We must draw upon the good experiences as well as the shortcomings in our past activities in this field immediately. On the basis of boosting agricultural (grain and food) and industrial (chiefly consumer goods) production, we must exert tighter control over the market and prices and manage financial and cash revenues and expenditures more closely so as to better serve the life of the people of all strata, especially members of the armed forces, workers and civil servants in the cities and industrial centers.

Along with carrying out the important and pressing tasks mentioned above, we must exert efforts to rationally develop education, culture, public health, physical education and sports and protection of mothers and children; and practice family planning strictly.

The socialist transformation being undertaken in the south, especially the transformation of agriculture and the market, must be stepped up vigorously along with developing and consolidating socialist production relations on a national scale, maintaining security and social order and safety firmly and overcoming negative phenomena in economic and social life effectively. To do this satisfactorily we must develop the strength of the people under the leadership of the party and the management of the proletarian dictatorship state.

All of the above tasks require that we pay attention to distributing the country's abundant work force rationally in order to, first of all, exploit all agricultural lands still left lying waste and all exploitable forest lands. This is a job having great strategic significance in many fields -- economic and defense -- in both the short and long terms, which will lay the basis for developing a comprehensive agriculture together with forestry. In industry in general, we must build step by step a system of production and business enterprises, from the central to local level, that encompasses all the branches and trades of the entire country.

Here, special attention must be given to studying and arranging employment for the youths coming of working age and the unemployed. We must strive to carry out these tasks satisfactorily. Of course, these are no simple tasks; we must overcome many difficulties and tackle these tasks step by step with due programming and planning and with the timely introduction of correct viewpoints and policies, and especially by satisfactorily applying the motto "The state and the people work together; the central government and the localities work together."

In the present situation of our country, especially with regard to the economic situation, the question of management has become the most urgent requirement of the laboring people and a very essential task of the socialist state. The fine experiences gained in 1981 in this field testify to the fact that we are capable of studying and resolving step by step the question concerning a new system of management for the national economy.

Central to the system of national economic management is the state plan. The state plan is a manifestation of the party's line and major policies and a reflection of the people's will and interests. At the same time, the state plan reflects the most rational use of the people's work force, the cadres' capabilities, the country's natural resources and our existing technical material supplies. In a word, the state plan must provide for steady development of the national economy and further improvement of the people's material and cultural life.

We advocate formulating plans at the three fundamental levels with the district level assuming a particularly important position. In formulating plans, we must start from the grassroots units -- cooperatives and enterprises -- and from there we should formulate sector plans and regional plans, and finally combine them into a state plan.

In order to arrive at a good plan, we must give importance to the following points:

1. The plan must reflect a balance among the various aspects of the national economy and among the various sectors and localities, starting from the grassroots units. This will assure the stability and practicality of the plan.
2. The plan requires that we carry out profit-and-loss accounting on the basis of advanced economic-technical norms.
3. The plan must develop the effect of promoting the awareness and business capabilities of the various sectors and echelons, particularly the grassroots level, for the purpose of overfulfilling plan norms and satisfying the three interests, with attention given to the interest of those who directly are engaged in production.

Thus, we must link planning to finance, link the implementation of plan norms to the application of scientific and technical innovations, and link the plan to the market. This is the question of the domestic market, the importance of which we must grasp.

In a word, the process of working out and implementing the plan is a struggle to develop the national economy in accordance with the laws of socialism. It is a struggle to develop the creative labor capabilities of the laboring people, the contingent of scientific and technical cadres and managerial cadres, constantly increase labor productivity, reduce production costs and improve the effectiveness of investment -- thus leading to ever higher social product, national income, accumulation and consumption.

In formulating and implementing the plan, we also have the opportunity to conduct the three revolutions from the central to grassroots level, with the scientific-technological revolution serving as the kingpin. We must develop full and profound awareness about conducting the three revolutions. With regard to the scientific-technological revolution, we should always remember that it serves as the kingpin not only because it helps us resolve a series of extremely crucial problems of the national economy, but also -- and this is the important and profound reason -- because it is the instrument with which we can think, study and find the singular and creative ways and means necessary to advance in the process of socialist industrialization, in building the material and technical bases of socialism and in bringing to our people a civilized and happy material and cultural life.

In saying that central to the system of management of the national economy is the state plan, we mean that the harmonious and effective operation of the state plan management system must be influenced closely and uniformly by the principle of democratic centralism. The principle of democratic centralism calls for broadening democracy and developing the labor and creativity of all the people, collectives and organizations while strengthening centralization in an appropriate manner. In this spirit, the competent party and state organs at the central level promptly must devise and promulgate viewpoints, policies, laws and regulations for organizing and managing the whole political, economic, cultural and social life as well as foreign affairs and national defense.

The changes in management mentioned above constitute a step taken to do away with the system of centralized and bureaucratic management and subsidization and to eliminate the limitations and bottlenecks that freeze the initiative and creativity of the various localities, establishments and the laboring people.

We must emphasize here the positions and effects of the various sectors, ministries, ministerial level organs and organs subordinate to the Council of Ministers which are in charge of extremely important activities of the national economy as well as in other fields and which exert real influence over the economic activities and the life of the people throughout the country. Therefore, we call on the leaders and cadres of all sectors to struggle to build and develop their sectors and contribute to the cause of developing the economy and culture and building the material and technical bases of socialism. At the same time, we urge all sectors to train scientific and technical cadres, managerial cadres and professional cadres for themselves and for the various localities and grassroots units.

We must attach importance to the task of building and developing the socialist legal system. We must always bear in mind that the socialist state is an organized and disciplined state, and that all of us must struggle persistently against all phenomena of disorganization and indiscipline in order to bring all activities of the state and society to socialist order and discipline. All the competent organs in this field must pay attention to performing their functions correctly.

At present we are carrying out a socialist revolution in our country. This is the broadest, deepest and most thorough revolution in man's history. To realize this great undertaking we must arouse the revolutionary will and ardor of all the laboring people in our country under the leadership of the VCP -- the experienced vanguard of the working class which is armed with Marxism-Leninism and is associated closely with the masses -- and launch a broad revolutionary movement nationwide aimed at fulfilling the 1982 State Plan, overcoming negative phenomena, countering the enemy's war of multisided sabotage, safeguarding political security and social order and safety, and contributing to stabilizing the situation concerning the national economy and the people's life. In this revolutionary movement, the role played by the organizations of the trade unions, youths, women and people of other strata is of great importance.

At this point, I have reason to tell you about our country's difficulties and its favorable conditions.

As everyone knows, we are faced with numerous difficulties, large and mounting difficulties coming from various directions. They not only add up but also multiply and have often caused concern among many of us. We must realize very clearly the deep origins and direct cause of these difficulties, realize their disastrous effects and forecast their development. In the final analysis, these are difficulties of a backward agricultural economy which has sustained the heavy consequences of 30 years of war and which is presently the target of extremely vicious sabotage by new and old enemies. It is these large and mounting difficulties which have given rise to the serious and diverse imbalances which we have known.

Under such circumstances, overcoming these difficulties is, precisely, our party's and state's revolutionary task and the objective of our people's struggle as reflected in the party's line and policies, in the Constitution and laws adopted by the National Assembly, in the state plan and in the management and organization of the Council of Ministers as well as of the various sectors and echelons.

Considering the aforesaid situation, the 1982 State Plan aims at resolving partially a number of the most serious and urgent imbalances in the national economy and the people's livelihood. Herein lies a question of great significance.

We must achieve, at all costs, a balance between requirements and capabilities; that is, the important and urgent requirements set forth must be compatible with the realistic capabilities of the economy and the country. This requires that we see clearly and vividly the comprehensive and extremely great capabilities which we have not yet fully utilized -- actual as well as latent capabilities in terms of labor, cadres, the people's creativeness and in international cooperation, particularly in cooperation with the Soviet Union, with the two fraternal neighboring countries and with the socialist countries in the CEMA. Here are capabilities whose true scope and effect we have yet to realize fully.

On the other hand, while worrying about the imbalances in the economy, we have paid insufficient attention to the SRV's strength and its powerful position in the political field. This concerns the clear-sighted leadership of the party, the superiority of the socialist regime -- the regime in which the people are masters of their own destiny -- relations with other countries, comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and our country's international prestige.

Knowing how to utilize fully this powerful position and strength, we will be able fully to overcome gradually and in a planned manner -- in the long and short term -- the difficulties and imbalances in order to advance and build socialism successfully and defend our socialist fatherland firmly and to bring a plentiful, civilized and happy life to our people gradually, thus fulfilling the sacred testament of esteemed and beloved President Ho Chi Minh and contributing to the cause of revolution and peace of the world's people.

Dear deputies of the National Assembly, the year 1982 is of great importance. Implementing the 1982 State Plan satisfactorily will bring about beneficial effects. As a result, everyone of us and all of our people, under the VCP leadership, must strive selflessly to fulfill the 1982 State Plan satisfactorily.

My best wishes on the occasion of the new year for the Vietnamese people and for this session of the SRV National Assembly.

VARIATIONS OF TRUONG CHINH ASSEMBLY SPEECH

A comparison of the Hanoi VNA version of Truong Chinh's 30 December 1981 speech to the National Assembly, published on page K 7 of the 4 January 1982 Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT under the subtitle "Truong Chinh Speech," with the version published in the 31 December issue of NHAN DAN indicates the following variations:

NHAN DAN replaces the first two sentences of the item with the following: "Dear deputies of the National Assembly,

"At this session, the SRV National Assembly considered the reports of the Council of Ministers, passed two new laws, decided on the immediate problem concerning the national economy, and the direction, tasks and main objectives of the 1982 State Plan and so forth."

Between the first and second paragraphs on page K 8, NHAN DAN inserts the following paragraph: "On behalf of the Council of State, I propose that the National Assembly warmly commend our compatriots throughout the country, officers and combatants of the heroic people's armed forces of their vigilant spirit in defending the fatherland's borders, firmly maintaining the political security and social order and safety and their efforts to score achievements in agricultural and industrial productions and in other domains."

The initial passage of the second paragraph on page K 8 becomes: "'Dear deputies, 1982 is a ...'"

Between the fifth and sixth paragraphs on page K 9, NHAN DAN adds the following two paragraphs:

"Dear deputies, the Seventh National Assembly has begin activities to accelerate the formulation of state laws. It is necessary to concentrate efforts on studying and initially drafting draft laws to be presented to the National Assembly and the Council of State as scheduled. At the same time, it is essential to accelerate the tasks concerning propaganda, education and investigation, so as to ensure that the Constitution and laws are scrupulously implemented.

"In developing the role of the National Assembly and echelons of the people's councils in the system according to which the party is the leader, the people are the master and the state is responsible for management, various people-elected organs must, together with party organizations, the administration and mass organizations at equivalent levels, formulate work forms and methods in order to establish an effective coordination system to concretely develop the workers' right to collective mastery."

The sixth paragraph on page K 9 deletes the introductory clause and begins: "'The revolutionary cause..."

The ninth paragraph on page K 10 begins: "'Dear deputies, the Vietnamese people..."

On page K 11, NHAN DAN adds the following three paragraphs at the end of the item: "The new year is approaching. On behalf of the Council of State, I cordially wish compatriots throughout the country, officers and combatants of the people's armed forces and overseas Vietnamese a happy new year!

"I wish all deputies of the National Assembly good health. May they be able to score greater achievements in their production and struggle, and in carrying out their tasks and study.

"All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness!"

NHAN DAN URGES STATE-PEOPLE COOPERATION

OW130103 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jan 82

NHAN DAN 12 January editorial: "The State and People Work Together"]

[Text] Building socialism is an undertaking of the masses. Under the collective mastery system, our people and their state have worked together in their daily activities to build the economy and develop culture. By implementing the motto "The people and state work together," many mass movements in various localities have achieved obvious economic efficiency.

In irrigation work we have mobilized tens of millions of workdays to dig tens of millions of cubic meters of earth, build or perfect many ditch and canal networks and irrigate and drain several million hectares of land.

In the Tet tree-planting movement over the past 20 years, more than 2 billion trees have been planted on an area equivalent to 1 million hectares of forest land, thus increasing our cooperatives' income and bringing many benefits to our society.

The mass movement to grow mulberry trees and raise silkworms now prevailing in some 70 districts has contributed to meeting part of the local need for clothing.

The Quang Nam-Danang people together with the state contributed nearly a half of the capital to the construction of irrigation and hydroelectric networks and breeder centers in 1981.

Many families in Ho Chi Minh City have contributed tens of thousands of dong to the economic construction in various districts.

The people in Phu Khanh and other localities have used their own manpower and local materials to restore and build rural roads in order to better serve production and livelihood. With the people's positive contributions, many localities have achieved practical results in sending the population to reclaim land and build new economic zones.

In the cultural, educational and public health spheres, many localities have also scored remarkable achievements. The people in many districts have contributed manpower and materials to repairing and building schools, kindergartens, nurseries, health stations and cultural homes.

The movement to plant and use medicinal herbs has developed widely. To date, more than 3,000 villages and 68 districts have resolutely planted and used only medicinal herbs.

Realities have proved that the popular masses' capabilities are great and endless. Socialist construction is not only the work of state agencies or state-owned economic installations but also an undertaking of the entire people.

Bureaucratic management and distribution of the administrative-subsidy style will only restrain creativity and positiveness and engender the self-reliant spirit and a situation in which grassroots installations and localities rely only on upper echelons and the central government. As a result, the available latent potential cannot be exploited in the best way. If this management style is eliminated, if the laboring people's collective mastery is developed and if the socialist trading system is applied, creativity and positiveness will be spurred, and each person, installation and locality will be able to exert ever effort to solve his or its own problems.

The interests of the state, people, central government, localities and installations must be unified. In working together, the central government, localities, state agencies and the population can manifest the close relationship between the people and their managerial apparatus in their activities. Therefore, they can exercise the right to collective mastery over the entire country, localities and installations.

By properly implementing the motto "The central government, localities, state agencies and people work together," we can effectively overcome many difficulties to further step up economic and cultural development and to gradually solve the food, clothing, disease treatment, travel and educational problems.

We must widely popularize and apply our past experiences to vigorously develop the mass movement in carrying out irrigation work, reclaiming land, building roads, planting trees, rearing fish individually, growing mulberry trees to raise silkworms, planting fibrous trees, building homes according to a common plan and contributing capital and manpower to build together with the state economic and cultural projects.

Without the people's contributions, even very easy work cannot be completed. This truth has been proved by revolutionary realities. In all activities related to economic construction and cultural development, a proper coordination of the efforts of the state and population constitutes a primary and important factor for success.

VO CHI CONG SPEECH ENDS CONTRACTUAL WORK MEETING

OW051255 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpts] At the meeting on contractual work at state-operated installations in the agricultural, forestry, fishery, water conservancy and rubber sectors, the following important conclusions can be drawn from thereports by the sectors and typical units concerned:

1. Product contract is a powerful means helping the production installations extricate themselves from the administrative subsidy system and gradually embark on the system of large-scale socialist production and business, characterized by constant increases in labor productivity and in farming and stockbreeding production and by efficient use of existing material and technical bases and capabilities.
2. Although still at the initial stage, the product contract system, which has not yet yielded the desired results, has helped sectors, especially that of state-operated installations, properly assess their overall potentials and tap them most efficiently.
3. With the application of its varied forms, the product contract system in the past helped state-operated production installations adopt the mode of contract that best suited them.
4. In order to help expand the product contract system into a large-scale movement involving cadres and workers at state-operated production installations, one of the questions that we need to resolve is that of creating favorable conditions for the enterprises in production and business.

In his speech closing the meeting, Comrade Vo Chi Cong, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

[Begin recording] To better understand the problem, all sectors, localities and production installations must further grasp the related government decisions, especially Decisions Nos 16, 25 and 26.

I suggest that all sectors, production units and localities make initial reviews in the near future so as to draw experience, which is a very important task. I notice that we have made few initial reviews to draw experience and reexamine economic, technical and labor norms to better suit each occupation and each type of work. We must step up planning, ensure continuous work at the production installations, reorganize production, rationally assign and utilize the work force, expand production and particularly ensure satisfactory implementation of (?Part A), which calls for training cadres and workers and providing further training for cadres to enable them to firmly control production installation activities and to vigorously and uniformly develop contractual work. While carrying out production contracts, all sectors and localities must study the various situations and the application of appropriate levels of incentives and penalties, which is a key issue.

Finally a very important question is guidance in implementation. We have so far advanced many resolutions and policies -- and good ones -- but it has turned out they have not been very effective because what really matters is guidance in implementation. It is necessary that all ministries, sectors and production installations have a section dealing with contractual work to help the leadership in its guidance in implementing contractual work. By so doing we will be able to better control, supervise and draw experience. The Agriculture ministry and the various localities must regularly control, supervise and follow up the implementation of contracts by production installations so as to promptly straighten out erroneous practices. All production installations must scrupulously implement the system of reporting on the work done [words indistinct] the localities so as to ensure satisfactory implementation of contractual work.

Following this conference, cadres and localities must make studies and reappraise the implementation of contractual work and the incentive system in the past so as to assess their capabilities, their weaknesses as well as the causes of such weaknesses, and then devise specific remedial measures for vigorously expanding the application of contractual work in their respective sectors and localities and at grassroots-level production units.
[end recording]

TRAN QUOC HAN ADDRESSES MEETING OF ETHNIC WOMEN

OW311425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Dec 81

[Report on speech by Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, at the opening session of the conference of representatives of nationality women of northern border provinces on 29 December in Hanoi -- recorded]

[Text] Over the past several decades in the struggle for national independence, freedom and socialism of our entire people under the party leadership, the sister nationality women in the northern border areas of our country have made very great contributions. Particularly since the reactionaries within the Chinese leadership openly waged a war of aggression against our country, the sister nationality women, along with our entire people and armed forces, have remained united in struggle, scored outstanding achievements and repelled the invaders. They are now, every day and every hour, intensifying the defense of our fatherland's northern borders. [applause]

Developing the traditions of heroic Vietnamese women, many of our women, mainly youths, along with their male counterparts, have fought very valiantly and stalwartly. In addition to fighting valiantly, they have registered many great achievements in promoting solidarity, mutual assistance and production in support of combat. Apart from their role in combat and combat support in defense of our fatherland's borders, the sister nationality women constitute a very important force for developing production, building the economy and enhancing the cultural life in the northern border provinces.

The Vietnamese Women's Union and its chapters in the northern border areas should study the related party and state policies, map out realistic activities for the women's movement, develop their strongpoints and achievements and overcome their shortcomings and weaknesses in order to advance the women's movement more vigorously. [applause]

HANOI COMMITTEE SOLICITS RETIRED CADRES' VIEWS

BK040336 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Yesterday, 3 January, the Standing Committee of the Hanoi City Party Committee called a meeting of a number of retired high-ranking cadres to seek their views on the draft political report and the draft report on party building to be presented at the fifth nationwide party congress by the VCP Central Committee and also on the city's policies and measures for applying the spirit and viewpoints of these documents.

Comrade Le Van Luong, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Hanoi City Party Committee, and Comrade Le Quang Dao, secretary of the VCP Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi City Party Committee, heard each of the participants express his views.

The participants expressed enthusiasm for and shared the views of the VCP Central Committee on its evaluation of the situation as well as the guidelines and tasks outlined in the draft documents. They presented their views on how to solve problems concerning food, clothing and the production of consumer and export goods and how to perform economic and social managerial tasks. They recommended to the party Central Committee that greater attention be paid to such party-building tasks as intensively carrying out the party's control work; severely punishing persons who violate party discipline and state law and persons whose revolutionary qualities have decreased; educating and improving youths; and developing the party.

The participants also contributed many practical views on building the capital city in the domains of maintaining political security and social order and safety; accelerating the production of foodstuffs and consumer goods to meet the city dwellers' demands; and building and consolidating grassroots-level party organizations and administrative organs at the ward level.

They unanimously agreed with the city party committee Standing Committee that, even before the congress is convened, it is necessary to adopt positive measures for correcting shortcomings and to launch a revolutionary movement among the people to build and defend the socialist fatherland.

PHAM HUNG SENDS TET MESSAGE TO SECURITY FORCES

BK060400 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 1982 -- the Year of the Dog -- Tet New Year, Comrade Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee [as heard], vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Minister of Interior, has sent a letter of greetings to all the cadres and combatants of the People's Security Forces.

Comrade Pham Hung heartily cited the great efforts and progress made by all the public security cadres and combatants, by all the cadres and combatants of the VPA, by the various sectors, mass organizations and public security organizations and by those units that are providing security guards for various public organs and enterprises. Many new lofty examples and countless courageous and resourceful actions were noted over the past year, such as braving hardships and sacrifices encountered while working in the political, economic, cultural and social fields throughout every part of the country.

Comrade Pham Hung gave the following advice: In order to greet the new spring and the fifth party delegates congress with elation and confidence, with a determination to achieve self-reliance and with the revolutionary offensive spirit, the People's Security Forces must keep themselves well informed of the two strategic missions to be achieved by our country in its socialist cause, namely, successfully building socialism and strengthening national defense and security so as to stand combat ready and to fight victoriously for national defense. The People's Security Forces must strive to carry out all the political tasks assigned to them by the party and the state along with efforts successfully to implement the resolution of the 37th national public security conference, to heighten vigilance constantly, resolutely to defeat the all-out war of destruction waged by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries, to safeguard the peaceful life and the revolutionary gains of our people and to build steadfast rear areas in order to ensure victories over the enemy under all circumstances.

VO NGUYEN GIAP ATTENDS CUBAN ENVOY'S PARTY

OW071952 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 7 -- Cuban Ambassador Faure Chomon Mediavilla gave a party today on the 23rd National Day of the Republic of Cuba. His Vietnamese guests included Vo Nguyen Giap, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam and vice-chairman of the National Assembly; Hoang Bich Son, deputy foreign minister; Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the party C.C.

Also present were members of the diplomatic corps. Vo Nguyen Giap and Faure Chomon Mediavilla and the other guests raised toasts to the great achievements made by the Cuban people under the leadership of the Communist Party, headed by Fidel Castro, in building socialism and national defense, in their international obligations, and in helping strengthen the Non-Aligned Movement and the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. They wished the Cuban and Vietnamese peoples new success in their revolutionary cause and the friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Cuba further development.

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